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NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN CHILEAN ESPIONAGE RING

PY132225 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 May 86 p 9

[Text] Mar del Plata, (NA-DYN) -- Judge Eduardo Pettigiani said yesterday there are only five, not six, people arrested in the spy ring uncovered in the local submarine base last Thursday. Pettigiani also said that there are no foreign citizens among the arrested. While not ruling out further arrests within the next few hours. Pettigiani said "there does not seem to be as many people involved as originally thought."

At midday yesterday French electronics technician Ives Pierre, reported arrested in Sunday's papers, was still free, and Belgian-born Josianne va Ledegen is a naturalized Argentine citizen. The others suspected in the espionage network, who are also being investigated for car robberies, are believed ringleader Isabel Luna, Naval Petty Officer Jose Luis Luzarreta, and businessman Enrique Dutehey and Van Ledegen's reported boyfriend Miguel Arreguini.

Navy Chief-of-Staff Vice-admiral Ramon Arosa said the gang was "presumably working for foreign intelligence services," but added "in no way can we suppose" a British link in the affair. "That will come out of the investigations," he said.

Asked by reporters about possible Chilean and British connections, President Raul Alfonsin commented briefly: "Somethng in that vein apparently happened," and added "It is a very unfortunate intelligence problem."

The suspects will be questioned today or tomorrow. A conviction on revealing political or military secrets vital to national security carries two-to-eight years imprisonment.

CHILEAN AMBASSADOR VISITS FOREIGN MINISTRY

PY140113 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2240 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (TELAM) -- Arturo Fontaine Aldunate, the Chilean ambassador to Argentina, tonight met with Ambassador Raul Alconada Sempe, the Latin American affairs under secretary, to reiterate that his country's government has absolutely no part in the spy network that has been uncovered in Mar del Plata.

Foreign Ministry sources have leaked that the talks were very cordial. Upon leaving San Martin Palace [Argentine Foreign Ministry], Fontaine Aldunate tried to avoid the press and said that today's meeting was simply a normal visit. Fontaine Aldunate was told that reports coming from Chile stated that he was instructed to hold meetings with Argentine diplomats in connection with the issue. Fontaine Aldunate stated that he was unaware of that report, adding that he had nothing to say and ended the interview.

MINISTRY SAYS 'NO NEED' FOR FRG RAID OF MISSION

PY140157 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0015 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (NA) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry today stressed that "there was no need" for a raid of the Argentine Navy Purchasing Office in Hamburg, which was reported today by several international news agencies, because "the officials of the purchasing office had agreed to comply with the procedure that had been asked for" by the FRC courts.

In a communique, San Martin Palace highlights the fact that only today "did it learn about the incident," indicating that the Argentine Embassy in Bonn "will learn about the problem as soon as the Hamburg courts permit and that afterward this ministry will inform the public."

International news agency dispatches reported today, citing the attorney general's office as the source, that the FRG police had raided the offices of the Argentine Naval Mission in Hamburg because it was believed that it had illegally exported armaments during and after the war with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands.

The office's spokesman stated that it was believed that members of the Argentine Naval Mission had violated the FRG's Weapons Control Law, which regulates the export of war material.

The spokesman also stated that an investigation is being carried into the possible violation by members of the mission of an EEC embargo on the sale of weapons to Argentina during the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

In this respect, the influential German magazine STERN has indicated that the naval mission had illegaly purchased spare parts for planes, radar systems, missiles, torpedos, and munitions for artillery to send to Argentina.

However, STERN also stressed that mission personnel continued the exhaustive purchase of armaments and that the purchases continued even after the last vessel was handed over to Argentina in July 1984.

ENVOY SENT TO GHANA ON NOBISTOR ARMS CARGO

PY140012 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1559 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (TELAM) -- Official Foreign Ministry sources have said that Ambassador Ernesto de la Guardia has been sent to the Abidjan, Ghana's capital [as received]. De la Guardia is carrying a message from Foreign Minister Dante Caputo to his Ghanaian counterpart, Obed Asamoah.

The Argentine diplomat's mission is to hold talks on the seizure of a ship in Brazil which was transporting arms that were apparently for the opponents of the government of Jerry Rawlings.

The ship, flying a Panamanian flag, was loaded with six tons of arms. It was manned by 10 Arkgentine and 8 U.S. citizens, apparently bound for Ghana, and the arms were to be used by mercenaries hired by Ghanaian dissidents.

The final destination of the Nobistor has actually not been confirmed, and some reports coming from Ghana stated that the arms were intended to combat the Ghaniain legal government, although Foreign Ministry sources have said that the ship's final destination was not Ghana but an area of conflict on this continent.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES CHAIRMAN VISITS SOVIET UNION

For Soviet reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union of Chamber of Deputies Chairman and National Congress official Juan Carlos Pugliese, including his talks with Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, see the 13 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CGT WITHDRAWS FROM ECONOMIC, SOCIAL CONFERENCE

PY131837 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0216 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 May (TELAM) -- The withdrawal of the union sector from the economic and social conference today raised a question about the continuation of the tripartite meeting. The last hour of the meeting was attended only by representatives of the government and businessmen.

The CGT [General Confederation of Labor] justified its withdrawal by saying that the meetings were a failure. The government and businessmen, however, indicated that the spirit of the negotiations still prevails.

CGT Secretary General Saul Ubaldini upon leaving Government Palace told reporters that the CGT's return to the negotiations will depend on the resolution of a plenum of CGT leaders who are going to meet for that purpose at 1000 20 May.

Ubaldini explained that the decision to withdraw from the meeting was made when the government announced that the miminum pension will be 80 australes, that no increase will be made to family allowances in addition to the already established 12.5-percent increase, and that other union problems, specifically the food program, have not been solved.

Ubaldini stated that the economic and social conference was a failure for the government and businessmen because they do not understand the problems currently affecting the Argentine people.

The CGT withdrawal occurred 2 hours after the meeting began at 1730 in the situation room of Government Palace. The business and government representatives met for 1 more hour until 2030 when they decided to end the meeting.

PMDB PRESIDENT GUIMARAES TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

PY132219 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Brasilia, 13 May (TELAM-ANSA) -- Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Chamber of Deputies and president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilzation Movement (PMDB), was urgently hospitalized at the Heart Institute of the Sao Paulo General Hospital this afternoon.

Sources close to Guimaraes' family reported that the decision to hospitalize him was made by the doctors who were treating him for a minor problem. The sources did not, however, explain what the problem was.

SARNEY ORDERS INVESTIGATION INTO PRIEST'S MURDER

PY131902 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] President Jose Sarney has ordered an investigation into the case of Father Josimo Tavares, who was killed in the town of Emperatriz, Maranhao, on 10 May. Planalto Palace spokesman Fernando Cesar Mesquita has said that the president is concerned about the violent incidents in rural areas.

President Sarney ordered the Justice Ministry to summon the governors of Goias, Para, and Maranhao to a meeting here in Brasilia to study measures to curb violence in the countryside. Federal Police Department General Director Romeo Tuma, the National Security Council officer, and a Justice Ministry representative today will travel to Emperatriz to conduct an investigation into the killing of Father Tavares.

Spokesman Mesquita said that no one had told President Sarney that Father Tavares had received death threats. He confirmed, however, that the Justice Ministry had received a telegram warning that the priest would soon be killed. Mesquita explained that Justice Minister Paulao Brossard sent the telegram to the human rights council. For his part, Minister Brossard said the government will do all in its power to curb violence in rural areas, although he made it clear that this is a problem to be tackled by state government. He added that federal police human resources are absolutely insufficient and incapable of fighting violence in the countryside.

In a document submitted to the governmernt and to the church, the federal council of the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) stated that only by efficiently applying the law will it be possible to curb violence in the so-called Bico do Papagaio area, which encompasses the states, of Para, Goias, and Maranhao. The OAB stressed that it is the federal police duty to deal with any disruption of the political and social order, and that it is not necessary to create any new organization to fight violence.

In Sao Luiz, Maranao security secretary Colonel (Silva Junior) has announced that an inquest has begun into the murder of Father Tavares. (Silva Junior) ordered Emperatriz regional delegate (Valber Dourado) to go to the Sao Sebastiao de Coias district in the next few hours to gather information from the civil police. Father Tavares was vicar of Sao Sebastiao.

DEL VALLE SEEKS CLARIFICATION ON SPY NETWORK

PY140329 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry has asked the Argentine Government for official clarification concerning statements about a presumed Chilean spy network. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has stated that the request was made through our ambassador in Buenos Aires, Arturo Fontaine, adding that the Argentine report is harmful to the bilateral relationship.

[Begin Del Valle recording] We have asked our ambassador to obtain clarification from the Argentine Foreign Ministry regarding on these events, because we feel that this type of information is harmful to the bilateral relationship even though the statement says that this is not so, that it is commonplace, and that it will not be a setback for our relationship. I believe that it does place obstacles in our relationship, especially because the Argentine newspapers have magnified this matter. Thus, it is appropriate to clarify it. [end recording]

The Foreign Minister was asked about some terms used by the Argentine Naval Intelligence Service, stating that espionage in today's world is an implicit fact but in this case it became explicit yet it will not affect relations. Del Valle reiterated that for this reason a clarification is sought, thus ending an unclear situation.

[Begin recording] I have already stated that we have asked our ambassador to obtain clarification from the Argentine Foreign Ministry. It is being stated that there is Chilean and British involvement, yet there is not a single Chilean citizen mentioned by name. To say the least, we could state that the situation is unclear and that it deserves clarification. Charges have been leveled before, as in the Neuquen affair. We hope that a serious charge will be made against someone and lastly [word indistinct] that person will be set free before that, thus ending this once and for all. We engaged in something which is completely different and constructive, like the binational mixed commission. A very encouraging meeting was held a few days ago. We believe that all these things are placing obstacles in our relationship. [end recording]

Minister Del Valle added that it is of prime importance to clarify this matter and that Ambassador Arturo Fontaine is working on it.

OPPOSITION TO 'VOTE' ON PINOCHET'S RESIGNATION

PY132055 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0247 GMt 13 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 12 May (EFE) -- On 30 May the Chilean opposition will hold a unique "plebiscite" to express its desire that the chief of state, General Augusto Pinochet, resign. The "vote" will be cast by turning off, for 5 minutes, the lights of homes and vehicles. Instructions were given today in a Humanist Party communique which says that this initiative "will have the support of all social organizations and political parties that hope for a democratic and free Chile." The Humanist Party, which claims to be at "the vanguard or organized nonviolence," explains that each light that is turned off will represent a vote for the resignation of the president of the Republic. The party's communique adds that "a general blackout may be interpreted as a blackout of the regime." It also says that "in this way the Chilean people will have the opportunity to freely express their sovereign right to decide their own destiny." The blackouts in Chile have so far been acts of sabotage by the armed Marxist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), but unless the FPMR decides to participate in this "plebiscite," this will be the first time that a blackout has been caused by citizens voluntarily turning off lights in their homes and vehicles.

DRUG TRAFFICKERS PROPOSAL TO AVOID EXTRADICTION

PA140305 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 May 86 p 3A

[Text] The Colombian Government has rejected the proposal of 65 drug traffickers who are facing extradition to the United States, and who have proposed to the government that they will cancel the country's foreign debt, bring the capital they have abroad, and surrender the laboratories they use to process cocaine, in exchange for being prosecuted in Colombia. However, the government has said that a dialogue with the drug traffickers "is absurd and illegal."

Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez said that the drug traffickers are trying to negotiate the way the law should be applied, instead of submitting to it.

The Colombian drug lords' proposal is contained in an open letter sent to the news media in Bogota, by Carlos Tulio Gomez Gutierrez, who is on trial for a drug case being handled by a judge in La Dorada, Caldas Department and who seems to be the group's spokesman.

Gomez Gutierrez, born in Cali, said that the other 64 drug traffickers are in Colombia and that they wish to hold a dialogue with the government in which they will offer to pay the country's foreign debt, to bring the money they have in foreign banks, and to generate more funds and employment; in exchange they ask to be prosecuted by Colombian authorities.

Gomez Gutierrez claims that the Colombian authorities are more lenient than the U.S. authorities. He said that he expects to receive an answer from President Belisario Betancur and Justice Minister Parejo Gonzalez, "as the only guarantee that they will not be extradited."

However, Justic Minister Parejo Gonzalez insists that any dialogue with drug traffickers has to be with the judges, while adding, "I do not know about their intentions, but we are engaged in all out struggle against the drug traffickers, therefore, we cannot assume a bland position with such a dangerous organization."

Parejo Gonzalez said that "the idea is absurd; the government cannot accept such a dialogue becuase it would be doing something illegal."

A similar proposal, but not of the proportion of the present one, was made over a year ago to former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen and to Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez, in meetings held with the drug lords in Mexico City and Panama City. The proposal was turned down by President Belisario Betancur, who declared an all out war against the drug traffickers, following the assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, 2 years ago, in Bogota.

Gomez Gutierrez is wanted by U.S. authorities; an extradition request exists for him. They say he is connected with the Pez Espada [Swordfish] Operation, which led to the arrest of the country's main drug leaders.

The drug traffickers' open letter with their proposal to the government, which "TV Today" gave to EL TIEMPO, follows:

"Colombia, 6 May 1986

"Journalists of Colombian new media

"Gentlemen:

"We, Lukas Evangelista Gomez Van-Grieken, Carlos Gomez Gonzalez, Emiro de Jesus Mejia Romero, Mario Otoya Tobon, Alberto Escobar, Jovani de Jesus Cano, Armando Jaramillo Marulanda, Beatriz Helena de Tamayo, Mario Ochoa, Julian Otoya Tobon, Linda Gomez Otoya, Carmenza Valenzuela Martinez, Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, Carlos Enrique Lehder Rivas, Marlene Navarro, Pablo Escovar Gaviria, Jorge Sauma Ramirez, Fabio Ochoa Vasquez, Carlos Ferreira Camargo, and Carlos Tulio Gomez Gutierrez -- who is acting on our behalf -- are wanted by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA. Thank God we are still free today and for this reason we are publishing this letter in solidarity with our companeros, friends, and fellow citizens:

"Hernan Botero Moreno, Said Alberto Pabon Jatter, Nayib Ricardo Pabon Jatter, Marcos Cadavid, Carlos Humberto Gomez Zapata, Bertha Yolanda Paez de Gonzalez, Severo Escobar Ortega, Jose Antonio Cabrera Sarmiento, Evidalina Garzon de Escobar, Jose Jatter Alvarez, Bernardo Pełaez Roldan, Luis A. Garcia Uribe, Marlene Orejuela, Gilberto Rodriguez Orejeula, and Jorge Luis Ochoa, are currently held in various prisons of the United States and Spain, as a result of the ill-named 'extradition treaty,' Law 27 of 1980, which only in a moment of servility, slavery,and madness: could have been signed by former President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and by former Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas; our firm, absolute, and unselfish position against such a treaty, is expressed in the following points:

"1. We cannot understand why Colombia, a sovereign, democratic, and independent country, has to resort to foreign and exotic laws to prosecute its nationals. It is obvious that with signing of the extradition treaty and the handing over of Colombian citizens to the U.S. authorities, we are collaborating in the violation of Colombia's sovereignty.

"2. It is almost incredible to have to accept the fact that becuase of the mere statement of individuals who have infiltrated our country (the DEA agents), we are turned over to foreign judges, so they can quench their thirst for revenge with us, Colombians.

"3. The treaty has been proven unconstitutional and it has been proven that it openly violates human rights. We base our view on the proven and valid argument, that after 5 years, the Supreme Court of Justice, which has been studying the extradition treaty, has been unable to come up with a definite statement regarding the constitutionality of the treaty.

"4. Trying to make a little bit of history, we recall that President Belisario Betancur and the late justice minister, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, in an act of patriotism and independence, late in 1983, referred to the negative and unfavorable aspects of the extradition request submitted by the U.S. Government for Colombian citizens Lukas Gomez and Emiro Mejia. President Betancur set forth Colombia's position in matters of extradition, and on that occasion he said that no Colombian would be handed over in extradition. The Colombian people unanimously supported their president in this respect.

"5. We are unable to explain the causes or reasons that made President Betancur change his position regarding the extradition of Colombians. Perhaps, in a moment of anger, he signed the first extradition requests, in retaliation for the death of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla. Since then, President Betancur's government has declared on all out war on drug traffickers.

"6. It is inconceivable and almost infantile to even think that the so-called drug traffickers, who were the ones to benefit the most from the government's position not to approve the extradition of nationals, would be so stupid and naive as to kill Justic Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, an action equivalent to suicide for us. We are being so honest at this moment that if we had the guarantees of a trial, we, the drug traffickers, would definitely prove that neither Pablo Escobar Gaviria, nor any of us had anything to do with that tragic incident.

"7. Late in 1984, a group of us, headed by our protector and spokesman, Carlos Tulio Gomez gutierrez, had the pleasure of holding a private meeting with former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen in Mexico City. We asked him to serve as mediator with President Belisario Betancur, for a cordial conversation between the two conflicting parties. We decided to attend the meeting if we were given the guarantees necessary at the Colombian courts, where we would answer charges in order to clear our image before society and public opinion. We also offered, without any special interest or expecting anything in return at that time, to pay Colombia's entire foreign debt, which at the time was approximately $11 billion, by no means a worthless sum, but the government's reply was, as expected, a flat NO.

"8. Since nothing came of our first proposal, we decided to invite Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez to another dialogue, in the hope that it would lead us to a better understanding with the Colombian Government. The meeting with the attorney general was held in Panama City. He accepted our invitation, but under the understanding that he would not be acting as a mediator, nor as the attorney general; and that he would only listen to what we had to propose; if it was feasible, he would submit it to the president. When we met with the attorney general, we told him our main interest was to cooperate in restoring social peace and national tranquillity, and that in line with our proposal, we would formally surrender all the elements and raw materials used for processing cocaine and that we would abide by the decisions of Colombian justice to clear our legal position. The attorney general was very polite, but we never received an answer. Today, 2 years after we held that talk, we still have faith that our proposals will be accepted.

"9. The country's current situation is unacceptable. What is taking place only confirms our determination to be part of the population of the country that is the Sacred Heart of Jesus. If we take a look around us, we realize that in the so-called peace treaty there is no understanding or peace, because the signatories have not been reincorprated into the country's social life, and, in the meantime, killing and stealing continues under the protection of the amnesty laws.

"10. It has been fully proven that the so-called drug traffickers have no part in the so-called drug trafficking-guerilla organization, because we prefer a real democracy, which is being trampled in our country.

"For all the things we have said, we make the following request from the government:

"1. To have the right to be prosecuted in Colombia, by Colombian judges and in Colombian prisons.

"2. To have the right to prove that none of us, the so-called drug traffickers, had any thing to do with the death of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla.

"3. To immediately hold a national plebiscite for a revision of the extradition treaty.

"4. To be granted permission to bring the money we have abroad to our country, which can be used to generate employment, to wipe out taxes, to generate more funds, and to help alleviate the nation's weak economy."

"5. The right to prove that we are not as bad, criminals, as some sectors have tried to make the patient and tolerant people of this beautiful country believe."

"Thanking you for the attention you have given us, sincerely yours: Lukas Evangelina Gomez Van-Grieken, Carlos Gomez Gonzalez, Emiro de Jesus Mejia Romero, Mario Otoya Tobon, Alberto Escobar, Jovani de Jesus Cano, Armando Jaramillo Marulanda, Beatriz Helena de Tamayo, Mario Ochoa, Julio Otoya Tobon, Linda Gomez Otoya, Carmenza Valenzuela Martinez, Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, Carlos Enrique Lehder Rivas, Marlene Navarro, Pablo Escobar Gaviria, Jorge Sauma Ramirez, Fabio Ochoa Vasquez, Carlos Ferreira Camargo, and in our own name: Carlos Tulio Gomez Gutierez Papi."

TROOPS, AMERICA BATTALION CLASH IN CAUCA

PA132000 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] At this time there is fighting going on between regular troops and a column of the America Battalion in the town of Jambalo in Cauca Department. According to military reports, so far, 14 men, including 2 soldiers, have been killed.

POLICE SEARCH FOR KILLERS OF 4 POLICEMEN

PA131959 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Units of the narcotics police and the army are looking for those responsible for the death of four policemen near Gaviota in Vichada. The patrol was ambushed after it confiscated 400 kg of cocaine.

FARC LABORATORY, 300 KG COCAINE FOUND IN VICHADA

PA131255 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 May 86 p 9 a

[Excerpt] The FARC prevented an aircraft carrying journalists from landing in El Vichada region, where a cocaine-processing laboratory and 300 kg of the drug were discovered. Meanwhile, 17 policemen are surrounded by the drug traffickers at the site.

Official circles voiced their astonishment at the FARC's behavior and said that the group "wants to turn this region into an independent republic. With this, the guerrillas have shown again that they have allied themselves with drug traffickers, whom they protect from the authorities." The authorities say this shows FARC's double standards, because while the group claims to respect the peace accords and wants political involvement sheltered by the Patriotic Unity, the guerrillas continue their activities against the government that has extended them a hand.

COLLECTIVE RESIGNATION OF CABINET CONFIRMED

PA141240 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The collective resignation of all the members of the expanded cabinet of President Leon Febres Cordero in order to enable the president to reorganize or to confirm his cabinet was officially confirmed on Tuesday. Nevertheless, Patricio Quevedo Teran, the national secretary of public information, said that there is no cabinet crisis after stressing that the ministerial changes are the exclusive concern of the president of the Republic.

[Begin recording] [Quevedo Teran] He will make the decision that [words indistinct] at the opportune moment.

[Question] Will he make this decision before or after the [legislative] elections [on June 1]?

[Quevedo Teran] All that there is with regard to this subject is what the government minister has stated, which I have summarized (?at this time).

[Question] [Words indistinct] conjectures on this [words indistinct]?

[Quevedo Teran] [Words indistinct] as the government minister was precise yesterday. That is why you speak of conjectures.

[Question] There is nothing [Words indistinct]?

[Quevedo Teran] Nothing at all.

[Question indistinct]

[Quevedo Teran] I again insist on that point that is logical from the constitutional framework and the administrative reality. It is that many things change in the cabinet (?team) which falls under the power, right, authority, and sole decision of the president of the Republic.

[Question indistinct]

[Quevedo Teran] This is not a cabinet crisis. They are placing their positions at the disposition of the person who appointed them. [passage indistinct]

[Question] The president has said that he will make several changes when he returns [words indistinct].

[Quevedo Teran] The first point of the very precise statement of [Government Minister] Robles Plaza yesterday stressed that the president (?did not make) any formal statement while he was abroad.

[Question] The ministers are tired [words indistinct]

[Quevedo Teran] I suggest that you ask that question of the ministers. [end recording]

That was Patricio Quevedo Teran regarding the ministerial changes that might be made if President Febres Cordero believes they are advisable.

RADIO NANDUTI TEMPORARILY SUSPENDS BROADCASTING

PY140313 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 0130 GMT 14 May 86

[Communique issued by Radio Nanduti on 13 May in Asuncion]

[Text] In view of recent events that have greatly affected the activities of this radio station, and in view of the Antelco [National Telecommunications Administration] Letter No 102 issued today, refusing to allow Radio Nanduti to operate under emergency conditions on FM frequencies as we were compelled to as a result of jamming, this radio station will end its broadcasts for today within a few seconds.

Tommorrow, at its usual opening time of 0500, Radio Nanduti will resume its regular broadcasts whenever there is no interference. Broadcasting will be resumed in the presence of radio and communications experts and a public notary, so if any interference is detected, Radio Nanduti will file an injunction before the proper court. Radio Nanduti may also decide to appeal to proper international courts, if necessary.

At the end of our broadcast we express our willingness to continue with our social communications work even under the most basic and precarious technical conditions. If the violence carried out by not very anonymous sectors, and the negligence of the authorities, does not impede it, this radio will interrupt its broadcasts for only a few hours.

Tomorrow, and as early as possible, ZP-14 Radio Nanduti AM and ZPB-14 FM will be back on the air so that hope and truth may continue to prevail. Good evening, until tomorrow. This has been just another day.

POLICE INVOKE STATE OF SIEGE PREROGATIVE

PY132232 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 May 86 pp 8, 9

[Excerpt] This morning the police sent a note to the Supreme Court replying to a court request to have Carlos Filizzola, Corazon Medina, and Alberto Alderete brought before the court. Filizzola, Medina and Alderete were arrested by police in the wake of recent public demonstrations.

The short reply signed by Police Chief Central Alcibiades Britez Borges informs the court that these people are under arrest by virtue of Article 79 of the Constitution, which grants prerogatives to the executive branch under the state of siege. The state of siege is now in force in Asuncion where the demonstrations that were repressed by the police took place.

Article 79 of the Constitution reads: "For defense of the Constitution and the authorities it creates, the state of siege is instituted to be applied in the case of international conflicts or war, foreign invasion, internal disturbance, or the threat thereof...during the time it is in force, persons charged with participation in such events can be arrested, transferred from one place in the country to another, and public meetings or demonstrations can be banned. Detainees under the state of siege will be held in healthy and clean premises, not intended for common criminals, and they wil always be moved to inhabited and healthy towns.

As a result of the report issued by the office of the police chief, legal actions are virtually blocked because, as it is known, no measures taken under Article 79 of the national constitution can be overturned by the courts.

POLICE ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON DEMONSTRATIONS

PY140043 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 May 86 p 8

[Text of communique on street demonstrations signed by Police Chief General Francisco Alcibiades Britez Borges, released on 12 May in Asuncion]

[Text] A warning to the public: There is evidence that political agitators are cleverly hidden among those who participate in all kinds of gatherings, for the obvious purpose of disturbing public order and undermining the Republic's peace and progress. The communique states that the police:

1. Clearly warn that strong measures will be taken whenever these agitators infiltrate student or worker demonstrations and, at the same time, urges all those who in one way or another are involved in such acts, to carefully consider that they will lead to an unavoidable confrontation between the students managed by agitators and the guardians of public order.

2. Will intervene, in accordance with the law, to preserve tranquillity and to protect the peace, not only of a group of people, but of hundreds of thousand of Paraguayan and foreign families throughout the national territory.

3. Reiterates its position of not permitting street demonstrations of any kind, and will implacably discourage any attempt in this regard whenever necessary.

4. Issues this warning to the public in compliance with the specific mission entrusted to it as the armed branch of justice, and as the direct enforcer of public order and respect for government authorities.

EFE INTERVIEWS EXILED POLITICAL LEADER LAINO

PY132343 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1650 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 May (EFE) -- Domingo Laino, leader of the Paraguayan Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], today told EFE that "there are very encouraging signs among the political movements advocating liberation and a pluralist democracy" in his country. Laino, who lives in exile in Argentina is expressly banned from returning to Paraguay. He stated that his country "is facing serious crisis." Laino stated that the strategy pursued by the opposition to the government of General Alfredo Stroessner "is based on active nonviolence as both the method of struggle and the driving force." Laino added that "we are responding with peaceful mobilizations to Stroessner's violence which epitomizes America's most dreadful state of terror." Laino praised the actions of the Paraguayan Catholic Church, stating that "the church is playing a key role in the transition because it is conducting the main part in the national dialogue." Asked about the actions of the Paraguayan opposition forces, Laino said that "the moves observed by thousands of my fellow countrymen, adopting a passive but firm opposition stance, requires a previously arranged organization." Laino said that "the process of change" in his country "requires reaching a democratic state such as that being experienced now by the Argentine people (...) we seek free and clean elections in Paraguay" Laino added that "to achieve this we are laying the foundations that will permit us to progress gradually. This will not take long because internal and external conditions prevail for the eagerly awaited return of democracy in Paraguay."

In Formosa, 950 km north of Buenos Aires, the PLRA leader participated in a silent march staged by Paraguayan citizens living in Formosa.

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT DUARTE INTERVIEWED ON TV

PY130351 Lima Canal 9 Television 0200 GMT 12 May 86

[Interview with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte by journalist Fernando Ampuero and Senators Javier Diez Canseco, of the United Left, and Gaston Ancurio, of Popular Action, during Uno Mas Uno program -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Ampuero] Good evening, Mr President.

[Duarte] Good evening.

[Ampuero] Good evening Senators Diez Canseco and Gaston Ancurio. Mr President, first of all I would like to thank you, on behalf of the people working for our program, for honoring us with this interview.

[Duarte] Thank you very much. I want to thank Channel 9 for this opportunity to address the Peruvian people, to engage in a dialogue with these distinguished Peruvian politicians, to let the Peruvian people know about the situation in El Salvador, and to ask the Peruvian people to listen to our version of this great effort to bring democracy to our fatherland.

[Ampuero] Well, I would like to begin with a rather personal issue. Mr President, your political life shows that you are not a reactionary. You were jailed, deported, and tortured by a military regime in your country. Yet now you have sided with the military and you are fighting against insurgents in a war that depend on U.S. military assistance. Why have you changed so much?

[Duarte] I have not changed at all. I have learned about the situation in my country and I have tried to find a solution, based not on violence but on democratic revolution, so that a 50-year old dictatorship may be changed into a democracy. I am making a great effort to achieve this goal. Obviously, there are people who disagree with me and who seek to confront me. For example, my quest for democracy is flanked by the extreme left, which has taken up arms, and by the extreme right, which is permanently seeking to destroy and crush our possibilities of building a democracy.

[Ampuero] After six years of civil war in your country, there is no military solution to the conflict in sight. In your opinion, what has impeded the resumption of the dialogue between the government and the guerrillas? Do you need to gain a military advantage in order to impose your conditions?

[Duarte] No. As a matter of fact, my position is based on the premise that the solution must be political and ideological, not military, in nature. The solution calls for understanding of each other's position, changing the hatred that violence has promoted, into understanding and tolerance. These are the premises upon which my quest for a dialogue has been and will continue to be based in the search for peace. But I want to emphasize that this must be a frank dialogue in search of peace and not a tactical dialogue in search of war.

[Ampuero] It is now your turn, Senator Diez Canseco.

[Diez Canseco] A very good evening to you, Mr President.

[Duarte] A very good evening to you.

[Diez Canseco] The dialogue is beyond all doubt a key issue in the Salvadoran situation. If I am not wrong, in 1984 you represented the Salvadoran Government at two meetings with the Revolutionary Democratic Front of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. After these meetings, which were held in October and November of that year, the dialogue was discontinued, there have been no new meetings, and no progress has been made in this regard. During the same period, America Watch, the Salvadoran archbishopric, and the international press have learned that the air raids which have seriously affected civilians have increased in your country. Thousands of people have been reported killed and some high-ranking military officers have justified this action. For example, in an interview published by LA JORNADA, in Mexico, in January 1985, Colonel Sigfrido Ochoa advocated heavily raiding red zones because they contained only subversives. He thus identified the civilians with the guerrillas, admitting that civilians can be the target of military operations, in violation of the Geneva Convention. Do you believe that this type of behavior helps dialogue and political negotiations? Taking into account the Salvadoran Government's strong military and economic dependence on the U.S. Government, is your position in the negotiations really independent?

[Duarte] I believe you have touched on many important issues. In the first plae I would like to note that what you have just said, even what you said regarding Col Ochoa, is precisely one of the reasons why I relieved Col Ochoa from his command and transferred him to another military post, but without any command of troops. I would like to note that one of the most important aspects of my government is that its policy seeks to grant a humane approach to the conflict so as to achieve a humane solution and not to increase the conflict.

Therefore, our basic goal is to avoid that civilian consequences of an armed confrontation. Therefore, we send troops to a specific place and try to evacuate civilians from dangerous areas. We grant them (?protection), we give them food, medicines, clothing; we attend to their needs so they do not suffer the consequences of an armed confrontation. This has led to humane charity activities. For example, about 6 weeks ago we found about 612 people, some crippled, hiding in a cave [words indistinct], who were in a miserable condition. The Army took them out of the cave, hospitalized them, treated their injuries; and a few weeks ago the archbishop requested my authorization to take them out of the country and I happily consented.

Therefore, the government's desire in this regard is to seek a humane approach to the conflict and create the necessary political space, for all national sectors including insurgent sectors, to ultimately reach a dialogue.

Now regarding the proposal for dialogue, you mentioned two efforts that are being made to achieve this objective: that of the La Palma and of Ayagualo. At La Palma, the efforts truly sought to achieve peace. Insurgent sectors and the government alike attended this dialogue, guided by a spirit of peace. At the end of this meeting I was very happy and pleased to have come out with a spirit of understanding, which I later called the spirit of La Palma. However the Ayagualo dialogue was different because the insurgent groups, the representatives of the FMLN, adopted a belligerant attitude and made proposals that were impossible. More than anything else they attended the meeting to make military harangues rather than to seek a peaceful solution. I came out of that meeting a bit sad and frustrated just as the entire Salvadoran people were frustrated over the results of this meeting as the international press reported on this dialogue.

However the dialogue process did not stop with the Ayagualo meeting. I have continued to work. He held a [word indistinct] dialogue in Germany. We also held dialogues in Colombia, in Mexico, in Panama, and the most recent one was held 2 weeks ago in Peru during which Salvadoran Government representatives and FMLN representatives tried to seek the proper means to allow us to hold a sincere dialogue that will lead us to peace.

This is why I note the information you have available in that we are trying to achieve a sincere dialogue, which is not easy, and which will definitely allow us to achieve the so-much sought peace.

[Ampuero] Mr President, before answering Senator Diez Canseco's next question, would you please explain to me very briefly what it is that your government rejects in the peace proposal submitted by the guerrillas?

[Duarte] Well, basically the proposals that have been submitted are unacceptable for a very simple reason, that is, if I am the president who has been elected by a free people; and if I am the legitimate president of a country whose laws are based on a Constitution that is in keeping with the free will of the people, I cannot negotiate against that Constitution or accept that the present Salvadoran Government is not legitimate, and that, therefore, a government junta must be established, ousting the present government. This would mean that I would be saying I cease to be president. If this were the case, I would also cease to be a valid interlocutor.

The other reason I reject the guerrilla proposal is that they have proposed that the guerrillas and the Army establish a single Army. Imagine what it would be like to have guerrilla elements and soldiers together in the same barracks. This is the type of thing that cannot be accepted.

[Diez Canseco] Mr President, on 23 January 1985 you said: I propose that the dialogue be held in El Salvador, among Salvadorans, so the Salvadoran problems can be discussed. You have told us, however, about a series of unofficial contacts abroad, not in your own country. It sounds as though the Salvadoran Government is against dialogue, in view of the political influence in the country of the sectors that have taken up arms. A situation like this requires negotiation. Moreover, you have imposed a very difficult condition, which does not depend on your actions or those of the sectors that have taken up arms. You have stated that you will hold a dialogue with the guerrillas -- and you said that here in this country -- when the Somozist counterrevolutionary forces hold a dialogue with the Nicaraguan Government. You are thus conditioning an internal Salvadoran problem upon an international problem related to Nicaragua. Do you really believe that this condition favors a negotiated solution?

[Duarte] I want to thank you for this question because it gives me the opportunity to explain the situation to the Peruvian people. In the first place, I have stated and continue to maintain that the dialogue the country is going to undertake for peace should be held in El Salvador, among Salvadorans, and with Salvadoran witnesses. The witness, in this case, is the Catholic Church. This is our objective. We could term this The Great Dialogue because it is highly publicized and, as you have just stated, it gives various sectors an opportunity to openly express their opinions within the country as they did at La Palma. The government as well as the sectors that have taken up arms met at the church doorstep. I left the meeting feeling very satisfied with the spirit that prevailed because Commander Cienfuegos expressed the desire to seek peace.

Therefore, I am not concerned about holding talks within the country. The important thing is that we must work so that this dialogue will yield positive results. I cannot call the people to the church door or some building and say: Salvadoran people, we have not been able to reach an agreement, we are still fighting among ourselves, and one side or the other is to blame. This would be very bad for the people of El Salvador, this would destroy the dialogue. I am trying to protect the dialogue. This is why I maintain that preliminary talks must be held if we are to achieve our objectives. These meetings in various parts of the country and abroad constitute the preliminary work in which we try to avoid publicity so we can hold work meetings to start preparing for dialogue within the country on specific subjects to be discussed. This is the answer to the first part of your question.

You then wanted to know about my proposal regarding a simultaneous dialogue between the Nicaraguan Government and the contras, and between the Salvadoran Government and Salvadoran guerrilla elements. I want to point out that this proposal is made at three levels: dialogue at the national level, which is the one we have been discussing regarding the Salvadoran Government and the Salvadorans who seek peace for the country. The second proposal is for a regional dialogue.

I maintain that we are not going to find peace unless we become aware that our five countries are strongly interrelated, and that there cannot be peace in Central America if we do not find a way to reduce violence throughout Central America. Moreover, there cannot be peace in Central America if there are disagreements between one nation and the other, and there cannot be peace as long as there is interference by alien forces in the Central American region.

This is why my proposal is made on three levels: the national level and the national dialogue, the regional level and the simultaneous dialogue, including the meeting of presidents and the understanding among the nations. This is the reason for the meeting of chiefs of state that we will hold on the 25th in Guatemala; and finally, the broader dialogue, be it at the Latin American or international level, where we can discuss how alien forces can harm us or help us reach peace in this region. Therefore, we must not confuse the regional proposal with the local proposal, as you have insinuated, but rather we must realize that there are three different levels and that those three levels must be discussed simultaneously.

[?Ancurio] Mr President, excuse me for staying on the subject of the dialogue, but it is an extremely interesting and important issue for the countries which seek formulas in the democratic framework, but which, at the same time, face the problem of violence. I want to note that we, naturally, advocate dialogue among all the various ideological groups in our country. Could you tell us what chances there are that dialogue will yield concrete and specfic solutions in a country like El Salvador, which has 5.5 million inhabitants and in which, at one point, there were 18,000 armed guerrillas in an area of only 20,000 square km, approximately the size of Inca Department in Peru?

How can feasible political solutions be found for El Salvador if there are ideological groups that are against the constitutional and democratic system recently established in El Salvador and that have taken up arms precisely because they are against this system? How can you propose that they put down their arms for the benefit of the Constitution that you represent, when they, in turn, want you to stop serving the Constitution and take up arms? How will this dialogue lead to a solution? This is a very important question for us.

[Duarte] It is really very difficult. I believe that you also have the Shining Path group, and all the problems that arise in relation with those who have joined the guerrillas for one reason or another and which make it very difficult to find peace. Let me point out the following: You believe that the sectors that have taken up arms did so because they were against a democratic government but I do not think this is the case. I think they took up arms for another reason. And at this point we have to take into account the 50 year dictatorship our country experienced, the injustice that prevailed, the lack of freedom that existed, the crimes and abuse of authority, and all the problems that we endured for 50 years. I, too, had to live in exile, had to suffer. This is why large sectors of the Salvadoran people joined the guerrillas.

When no other solution can be found, the guerrilla has a historical justification. It must be understood, however, that the Salvadoran people have tried to find a different solution. They did not propose to solve the dictatorship's status quo with a [words indistinct] but rather decided that they wanted a different method. We have tried to come up with this different method although a democratic revolution, by making political elbowroom for all sectors, and by seeking the path of understanding rather than the path of hatred.

[Question] Mr President, let us refer to other issues. The Salvadoran problem cannot be separated from the Central American problem. You know the Nicaraguan history very well and you know who imposed the Somoza family. Do you find it surprising that Nicaragua is now ruled by a government that is against the so-called U.S. interests?

[Duarte] No. I think it is the result of historical circumstances. I do not think it should surprise anybody.

[Question] Does your country defend the so-called U.S. interests?

[Duarte] I defend the Salvadoran interests...

[Question... interrupting] Is the Sandinist government a Soviet satellite?

[Duarte] I believe that, to a certain degree, it depends on Cuba. For example in the foreign ministers meeting in Panama there were many Cubans around the Nicaraguan delegation, interfering and giving advice to the Nicaraguan representatives. Therefore, I believe that Cuba has some influence on that country. I cannot talk about the Soviet Union because I do not know about it.

[Diez Canseco] Mr President, the dialogue issue in El Salvador is closely tied to the human rights issue. According to diverse human rights organizations, the war in El Salvador has resulted in the death so far of about 60,000 people. According to several organizations, like America Watch and international human rights organizations, only slight changes have been made regarding human rights issues during your administration. They add that instead of street killings perpetrated by paramilitary groups, which still seem to be active, as proven by the recent arrest of a gang that is reportedly linked to a colonel, I think he is called (?Stabalin), who is linked to these groups, there are bombings and raids, and so forth.

There are specific facts that would interest the country. On 27 August 1984, you established a committee to study political crimes. Congress entrusted you with the investigation of the murder of Msgr Romero, the Salvadoran archbishop who was killed several years ago. On 21 March 1985, Colonel Eulalio Santibanez, who was chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces intelligence, denounced those responsible of Msgr Romero's killing, and said that among them was Major D'Aubuisson, former Defense Minister General Guillermo Garcia, former Vice Minister Colonel Carranza, Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova, and so forth.

He stated Colonel Edgard Casanovas Vejas was involved in the murder of four U.S. nuns, a crime which was also supposed to be investigated, and that Gen Vides Casanova had aided the perpetrators. My specific question is whether the Salvadoran Government can prove who is responsible for Msgr Romero's death and what punishment those responsible have been given, or is this a crime that remains unpunished and, as a consequence, is the efficiency of the legal system in this field just a hope and not a reality?

[Duarte] I think you have referred to data that the leftists have issued to the world and you have started off by stating that no progress has been made. The truth is that a lot of progress has been made regarding human rights. The International Red Cross cannot make this sort of statement. The church, and Msgr Rivera y Damas himself, on Sunday before last during his homily said: What I am going to say now is not to support the government but it is something I cannot deny; it is that great progress has been made in the human rights field.

A great effort is being made, I am not going to deny that there have been some violent events in the country, because this would be unjust and illogical. But I do want to say that all the efforts we are making seek progress in this process. And we are making great progress.

I established a commission, not only to investigate this crime but to investigate another six crimes, and they are being investigated. In the case of Msgr Romero's crime, we have investigated a great quantity of new information received. I do not listen to this Mr Santibanez because -- I think everybody knows him -- he has no moral authority to say such things because he was the head of all the death squads in El Salvador and was responsible for conducting the acts of violence in the past few years under the past governments. Therefore, to use information provided by an unqualified person makes no sense. It must be pointed out, however, that we are carrying out investigations, that the assasination of Msgr Romero is being investigated and we have a great quantity of information in that regard.

An officer has just been brought to trial in Costa Rica and during this trial the weapon with which Msgr Romero might have been assassinated appeared. We are now trying to obtain the extradition of that weapon to solve this crime. So we are investigating.

Exactly 3 days ago, the country was shaken by the much reported case of three peasants who were murdered and dumped into a hole. Exactly 3 days ago, we found the bodies and identified them, and we have already arrested the perpetrators of this crime. You, yourself, acknowledge the effort we are making in the cases of kidnapped persons in which oligarchic sectors and some military sectors carried out some gangster-type jobs and kidnapped people for ransom. We have found the perpetrators and punished them.

Therefore, you and the Peruvian people can clearly see the great effort we are making. We are not concealing anything. We are clearly fulfilling our responsibilities and we are struggling to get the country out of the crisis in which it has been submerged for 50 years. We are not leading the country toward democracy, making room for everyone.

[Ampuero] Your question Mr Ancurio.

[Ancurio] We Peruvians are greatly interested in one subject regarding El Salvador. A fellow Peruvian intervened in Central America to seek peace and end a Central American war. We are interested in the amount of progress you have achieved regarding the Salvadoran conflict with Honduras, which at the time was called the Soccer War?

[Duarte] Yes, indeed, I thank you for your question. We resorted to one of the most illustrious Peruvians, (Encinas), to mediate this incident. It was here in Peru that El Salvador and Honduras signed the peace treaty. This peace treaty has gradually progressed and we have now reached the level of economic treaties. The only thing that is now pending is the demarcation of borders. We have been constantly working on this matter. Only a few weeks ago we drafted the act to be submitted to the international Court of Justice at The Hague seeking complete agreement between the two countries, which is the ultimate goal of the Central American peace treaty, the treaty of peace between Honduras and El Salvador.

So we are working in this field and we are achieving progress. I think we shall be able to achieve a negotiated solution between our two nations, a solution that will allow us to resort to the International Court of Justice so that we may resolve the last issue, the demarcation of the border. In so doing we will have achieved full peace with Honduras.

[Ampuero] Mr President, the United States considers itself to be a peace factor in Central America. Is the United States responsible for the backwardness and poverty that Central America has been experiencing for many decades?

[Duarte] Well, I have told the U.S. Government and its Congress that throughout history the United States has lived in a democracy but that it has always exported dictatorships to Latin America and that this has led to misery, discrimination, social backwardness and injustice.

[Ancurio] If you think along these lines do you believe that U.S. interests in El Salvador are legitimate?

[Duarte] Well, I believe that U.S. interests in El Salvador cannot be overlooked. This is a reality. I am struggling to submit a formula that is different from that of the United States, that will resolve the Salvadoran problem, that will be supported and approved by the United States. But I would like to tell them that they are wrong, that I have worked hard on models, formulas, and proposals that have been submitted, and I want their help so that these forumlas will be accepted by the United States.

This is why I have (?requested) the help of the United States, not only the government and Mr Reagan...

[Ancurio interrupting] Do you admit that you identify yourself with the United States?

[Duarte continues]...but I have also requested the help of U.S. liberal groups because El Salvador undoubtedly needs international help. It needs economic aid because it cannot survive without this aid.

[Ancurio] But do you accept the fact that the Malvinas war proved that the United States is not a reliable Latin American ally?

[Duarte] I am obviously against the U.S. intervention in the Malvinas war and I believe that it is a phenomenon of the U.S. international security policy and of its international policy. This is what must be changed, not through hatred, antagonism, or clashes but through reasons, convictions, and viable proposals and formulas for our countries.

[Diez Canseco] Mr President, you have asserted that you propose a different model to that proposed by the United States for El Salvador but your proposal is obviously financed by the United States.

[Duarte] That's right.

[Diez Canseco] This represents a contradiction because the United States is financing a proposal different from the one it makes. This implies that although the proposals might differ, they pursue the same objectives.

I would like to include this situation in the framework of Peruvian-Salvadoran relations. Peruvian President Alan Garcia has stated that if a foreign power invades Nicaragua, Peru will break relations with that power. At a regional level you condition the domestic negotiations of the Salvadoran problem upon the recognition by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortego of the existence of armed groups in Honduras financed by the United States. Considering these two positions do you foresee a good Peruvian-Salvadoran relationship or future conflicts due to the Peruvian support for the Nicaraguan regime.

[Duarte] You have undoubtedly made a very interesting choice of words, but the truth is that the Peru's relations with El Salvador are based on friendship and respect because they come from the same source, democratic legitimacy. President Alan Garcia responds to the Peruvian peoples' will. It is a government freely and sovereingly elected by the Peruvian people and the origin of the Salvadoran formula is that Jose Napoleon Duarte has been freely elected by the people on four different occasions. He has been democratically elected in elections that were witnessed by representatives from all over the world.

Therefore, the aspirations, the coinciding points of view and feelings of the Peruvian and Salvadoran people are those of democracy, justice and liberty. Therefore, there are means and basic grounds for understanding.

Like Peru, El Salvador requires the understanding and unity of all democratic forces of Latin America and the world. Salvadorans need all Latin American and international democratic forces because without them there is no chance for democratic process in our country. I think that El Salvador can freely utilize the help of whoever wishes to grant it, as long as no conditions are imposed, and as long as doing so does not jeopardize the country's sovereignty.

This is what we have done. We have established our own model, and we have said this to the United States and the IMF, as you have done here in Peru. We have said that we are going to carry out the necessary changes in our country, for our own reasons, and seeking our own solutions.

If the IMF, if the United States, if Europe, if Argentina, and, of course, if Peru want to help us, they are welcome to do so as long as they respect the people's will, which is what democracy is all about. And what do the people want? They want liberty and justice, they do not want to antagonize anybody, or to be the puppets of anybody. This is my model, my political proposal for all internal and external forces that have anything to do with our political model, the model for social democracy, the model for economic democracy, which represents the democratic resolution we are proposing.

[Ampuero] Mr President, once again I want to thank you for appearing on this program.

[Duarte] Thank you very much. Please allow me to greet the Peruvian people and thank you for this opportunity you have given me to explain the Salvadoran situation and the path of peace and justice, which all Salvadorans want to follow and to which I have committed myself and the fatherland.

[Ampuero] Thank you very much Ancurio and Diez Canseco.

SHINING PATH CARRIES OUT ATTACKS AGAINST PEASANTS

PY131826 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0229 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Ayacucho, 12 May (EFE) -- Police reported here today that four peasants died and nine were seriously wounded when they were attacked by about 50 members of Shining Path in Punqui, 140 km from Ayacucho.

The terrorist attack occurred early on the morning of 11 May. The terrorists were mainly youngsters, and included 10 women. They wore ski masks and carried knives and steel bars, according to Miguel Tapia who witnessed the attack. Tapia, who was able to escape, said that the Shining Path members accused the Punqui inhabitants of being "informers." The terrorists shouted slogans praising the armed struggle and "President Gonzalo," which is the name used by Abimael Guzman, founder and leader of Shining Path. The terrorists also set the houses on fire.

Shining Path also today carried out an attack in this city, 575 km southeast of Lima, exploding a bomb inside the court building on the Plaza de Armas. The explosion caused a great deal of commotion in the court, which was full of people attending the trial in the case of the 1984 killing of 29 peasants in Soccos. Twenty members of the Sinchis antisubversive police corp were charged with the killing. The bomb exploded in the file room causing damage but no casualties.

The police also reported the death today of the child used by Shining Path in a "child-bomb" attack in Huanta. This child, as well as the other who died under similar circumstances on 9 May in this city, have not been identified.

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 36-HOUR VISIT

PY131408 Paris AFP in Spanish 1327 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 13 May (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte arrived here this morning on a 36-hour official visit.

Duarte was met at Carrasco International Airport by his Uruguayan counterpart, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, with whom he will hold two working meetings during his visit.

The Central American conflict will be at the center of these talks in light of recent contacts among several Latin American presidents during the inauguration of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias.

Uruguay is a member of a group of countries supporting the peace efforts of the Contadora Group, which seeks a negotiated solution to the Central American problems.

GOVERNMENT NOT WILLING TO RECOGNIZE PLO

PY091300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 8 may (AFP) -- Vice President Enrique Tarigo last night said that the Uruguayan Government is unwilling to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

During a lecture at the offices of the Uruguayan-Israeli Central Committee, Tarigo said that he had no doubt that Uruguay cannot recognize the PLO because Uruguay itself has suffered the 20th-century curse of terrorism.

Tarigo, who is currently acting as chief executive during President Julio Sanguinetti's tour, said it is very difficult to achieve peace in the Middle East because it depends on several parties -- at least two.

Tarigo said that the Uruguayan Embassy in Israel is in Tel Aviv and not in Jerusalem because of international pressure but added that the issue remains under study and perhaps the concerted action of a group of countries will someday permit this situation to change.

SANGUINETTI INTERVIEW WITH MEXICO CITY EXCELSIOR

PA122230 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 7 May 86 pp 10-a, 14-a

[Interview given by Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti to Regina Diaz Redondo at the Camino Real Hotel in Mexico City; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Diaz Redondo] Mr President, what are the pitfalls, the threats to the Latin American democracies?

[Sanguinetti] There are the threats that have always existed and there are the current threats. The ongoing threats are those based on the classic Latin American instability. In other words, those that are the result of political confrontation, of exaggerated divisionism of the parties, and of some forms of economic stagnation. There are also the current pitfalls which are due to the fact that Latin America has reached a phase of development that places it in the position of something like the middle class in the world, with all the disadvantages and inconveniences of the middle classes. In other words, we have reached a certain level of industrialization, but it is not sufficient to confront the industrialized world.

[Diaz Redondo] Mr President, how can we grow when it is evident that countries such as for example, Mexico, depend on 70 percent of their petroleum revenue to pay the servicing of their foreign debt, and there has been a drop in petroleum prices and they evidently cannot meet their commitments? How can they grow to be able to pay?

[Sanguinetti] I believe that there are two sides to this: one of the debt itself, and the other of the overall economy in which the trade is implicit. If we are able to achieve a significant trade increase, the foreign debt will become manageable. On the contrary, if the economy shrinks, the foreign debt will increase, as occurs in any private enterprise: If the invoicing increases, the financial burden of the debts will decrease in relative proportion; if the opposite occurs and the invoicing is low, the financial burden will be unbearable and will lead to bankruptcy. What countries like ours must do is increase invoicing.

[Diaz Redondo] What role are the military groups currently playing in the development of the democracies in Latin America?

[Sanguinetti] The military phenomenon in Latin America is quite diverse and varied. It is not a single phenomenon, as it has been presented more than once. Today, we see a clear turning back of the military phenomenon due to its political failure. In other words, the armies that get involved in political life can give an initial impression of bringing order which, sometimes in countries might be seen as a solution, but in the medium-term, this is inevitably exhausted because it entails a lack of freedoms, the suffocation of societies, and leads to instability. It has also been shown that they are very unlikely to produce technical teams to handle the administration. The military phenomenon will disappear as such in the same measure that the Latin American societies achieve more social stability.

[Diaz Redondo] Do you not think that there are still many Latin American regimes that call themselves democratic but behind which there are militarymen supporting them or pressuring them; I am not specifically referring to South America, but perhaps more to Central America?

[Sanguinetti] I would say that in Central America there are diverse situations. Costa Rica is a country in which there is no military phenomenon because it does not have an army.

Nevertheless, it has been unable to escape being involved in the situation of the Central American crisis. This shows that not only the military phenomenon is involved in the essence of the conflict. I would say that the military phenomenon appears as a reflection. In the rest of the countries, it is evident that they are countries that have experienced a very strong military presence and even lengthy military dictatorships. That does not totally disappear overnight, not even when the dictatorships continue or when they are replaced.

[Diaz Redondo] What if they are nurished from outside?

[Sanguinetti] It is very clear that in the Central American problem, there is a foreign presence that no one ignores. Unfortuantely, we all know that it is trying to internationalize that conflict and to place it in the framework of the East-West conflict. Definitely, if there is a profound significance to the Contadora initiative -- of which Mexico was one of the leading initiators -- it is that it offers Latin American effort and reply to a Latin American phenomenon in order to prevent that use, or that bad use, of a critical situation.

[Diaz Redondo] Do you believe, Mr President, that a democratic regime such as yours, a regime elected by the people like that of Mexico and other countries, can coexist with regimes of other ideologies? For example, with regimes which some call Marxist regimes, or with those that others describe as extreme rightist, specifically, Cuba and Nicaragua, and on the other side Honduras and El Salvador, not to mention Guatemala, which now has a president elected by the people? Do you think they can coexist?

[Sanguinetti] Coexistence is not desirable, but it is possible. What is the alternative to coexistence? Confrontation. We can long for all the societies of the world to live under a democratic regime, but we cannot impose it on them.

[Diaz Redondo] Mr President, do you believe that the Nicaraguan regime is Marxist?

[Sanguinetti] I neither believe or disbelieve. Many of the Nicaraguan leaders are Marxists, and they do not hide that fact. I do not think the Nicaraguan regime has a specific orthodox or defined ideology at this moment. It is a regime in evolution. That is to say, the revolution that replaced the long Somozists dictatorship brought together a group of people of very varied origins. Some of them we can describe as orthodox Marxist-Leninists, others could be described as conservative liberals. Others are progressive liberals, others social democrats, and some are generic Marxists. "...It is a fact that in recent times, the sectors from the center to the right have been disappearing from the political spectrum of the Nicaraguan Government, but I do not think that today there is an absolutely rigid definition for us to classify the Nicaraguan regime. I think that it is a revolutionary regime in evolution."

[Diaz Redondo] It must be allowed to evolve?

[Sanguinetti] We will have to allow it to evolve. We will have to accompany it in that evolution to allow the Nicaraguan people, who are after all the owners of their own country and their own process, to express themselves freedly. What is our function? To spread the democratic idea, to preserve Nicaraguan sovereignty, to try to exalt the virtues of the multiparty system through dialogue, and to defend the principles of the Caraballeda document as the solution for Nicaragua, and for any other Central American country.

[Diaz Redondo] Mr President, are we to fight terrorism with terrorism? To fight terrorism with bombs as in the case of Libya?

[Sanguinetti] I think that there is no political movement or doctrine that supports terrorism as the ideal state of any society. Terrorism is a method. That is to say, it is a type of armed struggle carried out through indiscriminate and unconventional violence which, by avoiding clashes with the army, seeks to carry a society to a state of desperation that will lead to its destabilization or disintegration.

[Diaz Redondo] Pragmatically speaking, Mr President, it is obvious that in view of the positions sustained by Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, the Contadora peace document will not be signed on 6 June.

[Sanguinetti] You are very sure about that, but I am not.

[Diaz Redondo] I am almost sure. I just made a Central American tour, and that is irrefutable. Now, what is the solution to the problem? What suggestion would you make to achieve the signing of the document, in the event that Nicaragua does not sign it as some say, or that the United States does not endorse it as the Nicaraguans are demanding?

[Sanguinetti] I believe in the virtues of politics as a procedure; I always believe in the search for solutions. The situation that you are describing is difficult, but, we cannot yet accept that situation with fatalism. We will continue to seek solutions. I think that this situation is like an old-fashioned bicycle on which you cannot stop pedaling. That is to say, if a solution fails, another must be searched for. Since I dislike making predictions, I tell you: We will find some solution, we will implement some mechanisms, we will use some instruments because if not, somebody will fly over the handlebar of the bicycle, and no one wants that.

[Diaz Redondo] In other words, you agree that if the document is not signed, the Contadora process should continue and that another period should be established to study other prospects?

[Sanguinetti] We have to continue seeking solutions. We cannot stop making efforts because what choice do we have? Who has a solution? If someone had a magic solution, if someone had an automatic solution...but we all know that there is none and that any other solution will definitely be worse that this unstable situation.

[Diaz Redondo] But you undoubtedly have a formula. Do you agree that the United States should also sign the document, that a neutral zone be established, that a religion [as published] be created in Nicaragua, and that the U.S. Army get out of Honduras -- where it is undoubtedly found -- and El Salvador?

[Sanguinetti] I would say that all those principles as a whole reiterate what is stated in the Caraballeda declaration and if you want to add the principles in which I believe, they also include everything ranging from the fact that we want a process of democratic revolution in Nicaragua to the fact that we do not want anyone from abroad meddling in Nicaragua, encouraging a civil war.

[Diaz Redondo] What do you think of the next meeting of Central American presidents in Esquipulas? Do you think they will make one more effort to reach an agreement?

[Sanguinetti] Everything that means a dialogue in politics is good. I worry when there is no talk.

[Diaz Redondo] I would like to ask a question to someone who has been and continues being a journalist so that he will answer me clearly. Do you support fighting terrorism with terrorism?

[Sanguinetti] I support defending myself from terrorism with armed but not terrorist solutions. Terrorism has a dose of immorality that no state can employ.

[Diaz Redondo] Why is Latin America inactive while the seven or the five [industrialized countries] meet?

[Sanguinetti] Latin America is not inactive. It carries out an active diplomacy and meetings among the presidents are now very frequent. We hold personal meetings such as the one that will now be held in San Jose, Costa Rica. My own case is an example. I have been traveling for more than 15 days. However, we must not have big expectations about such meetings. We are being very active. We are not passive but we must not demand emphatic solutions because they lead to emphatic misfortunes.

[Diaz Redondo] Mexico is now experiencing pressures from the United States as never before in the last 60 years. Do you not think that the United States is acting against its own interests.?

[Sanguinetti] Evidently, the United States is changing its attitude towards Mexico, but in the south, the view is different. For us there, imperialism is carried out by the EEC. They are different views. For example, Carter gave a different image, the image of human rights, the Jeffersonian interpretation of the U.S. Constitution. Now what is taking place is the military and economic expansion of the United States, which is acting in a different manner, this might bring difficulties. In July I will visit the United States and I will speak frankly. It must change its focus and avoid disagreements with Latin America. Carlos Fuentes [not further identified] has said that a possibility now exists for a great dialogue among Latin America and we have to work for such a dialogue.

[Diaz Redondo] Do you believe, like the Honduran president, that President Reagan will end up gaining prestige with the fall of Pinochet after what occurred in Haiti and the Philippines?

[Sanguinetti] I do not get involved in someone else's dialogues. For Chile we desire a peaceful solution, a Chilean-style democracy.

CONSALVI DISCUSSES PRICE OF AREA PEACE, CONTADORA

PA130357 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said today that war is using up large amounts of money and no one seems to care. Foreign Minister Consalvi made this statement in response to what the United States has said to the effect that peace will cost many millions of dollars. The following is a report by Elsy Barroeta.

[Begin recording] [Barroeta] The information was published by THE WASHINGTON POST and picked up by the Venezuelan newspapers from the international news agencies. The article states that the U.S. Government believes that the peace agreement sponsored by the Contadora Group to be signed and implemented by the Central American countries would be too costly. As a matter of fact, another meeting has been scheduled for 6 June in Guatemala. The peace document will probably be discussed and signed at this meeting. According to the U.S. Government sources, this peace agreement would be too costly because it would require $9.2 million at the beginning and $40 million each month [as heard] to pay the 1,300 observers who would guarantee the Central American countries' fulfillment of the rules established in the peace agreement.

Foreign Minister Consalvi today responded to this statement by saying that peace does not have a price in any country of the world.

[Consalvi] If we are going to calculate how much peace would cost, it would be much earsier to begin by calculating how much is being spent on war. It seems that many people are not worried about this.

[Barroeta] In conclusion, the foreign minister commented on his trip to Costa Rica. He said that he was very pleased with the trip. Foreign Minister Consalvi went to Costa Rica to attend the swearing-in ceremony of the new Costa Rican president, Oscar Arias Sanchez. In his speech, the new president reiterated Costa Rica's neutrality in the Central American conflict. [end recording]

Further Comment

PA130439 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0219 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] Caracas, 12 May (EFE) -- Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi feels that the current war in Central America and the arms race that has been unleashed have already cost much more than $1 billion. "Therefore," Consalvi has said, "we would not be acting positively when we make estimates on the cost of peace, because this would only lead us to live in a state of war, and it would probably then be quite possible that the budget for peace will no longer cover the expenses of war."

The Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela) and the so-called Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay) support the peace agreement that the Central American countries could sign on 6 June in Esquipulas (Guatemala.)

The Governments of Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and El Salvador have already announced that they will sign the agreement, however, there are still doubts as to whether Nicaragua, a country that has conditioned its signing of the agreement on the United States agreeing to stop promoting the war and its military aid to the contra groups, will also do so.

According to U.S. sources, the strict implementation of the peace plan calls for the presence of 1,300 observers and the purchase of vehicles and some helicopters. According to the Venezuelan foreign minister, these expenses are many times below the amounts currently spent on the war in the region.

MINISTER LEPAGE ON SUBVERSIVES KILLED IN CLASH

PA121647 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Five of the nine subversives killed yesterday in Yaracuy State during a clash with a DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Service] group have extensive criminal records of subversion and common crimes. Interior Affairs Minister Octavio Lepage made the announcement this afternoon during a press conference.

[Begin recording] [Martin Pacheco report from Interior Affairs Ministry] During a meeting with reporters, Interior Affairs Minister Octavio Lepage presented a list containing the names of the nine people killed. They are: Luis Rafael Guzman Green; Ronald Jose Morao Salgado; Carlos Silva Rodriguez, presumably a Colombian national; Dilia Antonia Rojas, wife of Guzman Green; Jose Rosendo Silva Medina; Pedro Pablo Jimenez Garcia; Rafael Roman Quevedo Infante; Simon Jose Romero Madrid; and Nelson Martin Castellano Diaz.

The following had a criminal record of subversive actions: Luis Rafael Guzman Green. He participated in the so-called Manuel Ponte Rodriguez Guerrilla front in 1968, in an attack on a National Guard post in Ocumare del Tuy in 1972, and in the hijacking of an Avensa [Venezuelan Airways, Inc.] plane to Cuba in 1973; his wife Dilia Antonia Rojas, alias 'La Negra Rosa,' also participated in the Avensa plane hijacking in 1973 to Cuba and carried out support work for subversive groups in the country's east; Carlos Silva Rodriguez, alias "EL Guayanes" planned the so-called Trinomial Operation in 1975 that consisted in an attempt to attack the El Paso Military Post in Los Teques and was also the link with international subversive groups.

The minister also said that Ronald Jose Mario Salgado and Nelson Martin Castellano Diaz have criminal records for robbery and fraud, respectively.

After the clash, the Armed Forces and the DISIP established a joint operation to comb the entire Bolivar District, Yaracuy State. So far, a cache containing 2 FAL rifles, 10 shotguns, some of which are automatic, 2 carbines, an FN-30 rifle, 11 fragmentation grenades, 2 rifles, ammunition for all these weapons, and military uniforms have been discovered. Also found were: mountain caps, 18 knapsacks, food deposit with supplies for 15 to 20 days, and a large amount of printed and videotaped information.

The investigations have thus far confirmed that the group had links with the men who carried out the Provincial Bank theft in Puerto Ordaz on 24 April, when the DISIP arrested Osvaldo Ojeda Negrete and Joel Vicente Mosquera Fiano. The two had a record of numerous subversive actions on file.

Minister Lepage also said that Sheriff Henry Lopez Cisco's condition is stable.

[Begin Lepage recording] The Government wants this development to be accurately reported, without exaggerations or distortions. [end recording]

The interior minister reported that at this time a land and air search is underway throughout Yaracuy State, particularly in Bolivar District, to track down the group's contacts.

GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE PROTEST OVER U.S. SENATE HEARING

PA141339 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The Mexican Foreign Secretariat has issued a communique on the accusations made against the Mexican Government by a foreign relations subcommittee of the U.S. Senate chaired by Republican Jesse Helms. The accusations were with regard to drug trafficking in our country. The communique includes the following points:

1. Mexico categorically rejects the accusations and slander voiced against our country during the hearings, whose nature is clearly defamatory. The Mexican Government expresses its repudiation of the interventionist-style statements made in those hearings that are an attack on Mexican sovereignty and interests.

2. The insulting statements against Mexico and its government were made by a group of senators who are members of the so-called Western Hemisphere subcommittee [name of committee as heard]. Only three of the nine members participated in the public hearings.

3. Lower rank officials of the U.S. executive branch who appeared at the Senate hearings made statements that are not in line with reality and that distort with disinformation what is happening in Mexico.

4. The Mexican Government does not accept statements made by foreign officials or legislators, even if they are not very qualified individuals, on internal problems that only concern Mexicans.

5. The Mexican Government has instructed our country's ambassador to present a protest note to the State Department today over this unfortunate event and so that it will give an explanation of the case. At the same time, Antonio Riva Palacio, president of the grand commission of the Mexican Senate, has stressed that such accusations stem from a minority group, are not true, and tend to damage Mexico's image.

UNOMASUNO Attacks Hearings

PA132123 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 12 May 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Another Face of Interventionism']

[Text] The hearing which a U.S. Senate subcommittee will hold today and tomorrow on the Mexican situation represents, without doubt, another link in the chain of attacks being promoted from Washington against our country and government, something that has become a daily affair. We have noticed that the basis for these attacks is that both the U.S. leadership and its allies on this side of the Rio Bravo are convinced that Mexico's foreign and domestic policies are the product of simple whims and would be easy to change, not realizing that these policies are the synthesis of a historic process that feeds them and serves as their basis.

The ideologists of this campaign forget that the most important trademark of our history, a trademark that is everywhere, is the struggle for founding and maintaining a national state at the side of the biggest power on earth. Our history not only records three foreign interventions and multiple attacks from other countries, but also the chain of economic dependence, and an endless cultural penetration aimed -- and not by chance -- at destroying our traditions and discrediting our history.

In view of such adverse conditions --conditions that the periodic hegemony crisis at the world level have worsened -- the country has had only one way to uphold its sovereignty without defeat: a foreign policy of loyalty toward sister nations, a policy that makes Mexico stand up as a defender and as haven -- by serving as asylum for exiles -- in the struggle for the liberation of the people of Latin America and the Third World in general. And internally, there is the giving of prior attention -- sometimes not as strongly as the situation merits -- to the common well-being over the interests of a few, most of whom are linked --not casually -- with foreign interests.

From this it is obvious that even if the immediate objective of the United States is just Mexico's foreign policy (something difficult to believe because of the huge economic interests that the United States has in the country), the campaign that we are facing nowdays can only end in the destruction of our history, our culture, our political institutions, and, in conclusion of our sovereignty.

It is necessary to clearly understand that the final objective of the current U.S. Government and of the big transnational companies is to control our country. With this awareness it is necessary to maintain a firm attitude of rejection against this interventionist effort and to close ranks with other sister nations who are facing similar circumstances. Silence would be in this case a most dangerous position.

IDB REPRESENTATIVE CALLS FOR ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENTS

FL092104 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1816 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 8 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico, just as all the other Latin American nations, must apply a policy of pragmatic adjustments that function in accordance with the situation within the country, and put aside recommendations such as some of those made by the IMF. The IDB representative in Mexico Alejandro Scopelli, added that, in the problem of the foreign debt, ther must be a shared joint effort by creditors and debtors.

Speaking of Mexico's critical economic situation, he said it certainly has a solution as is proved by the confidence of, and the financial resources lent by, the IDB to this country, and the coordination that exists for the pragmatic adoption of operative schemes.

He explained that, because of Mexico's need for foreign credit and exchange, it has virtually exhausted both within the IDB's sixth fiscal year, for which reason -- just as Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela have done -- Mexico has requested an additional $250 million, to be used this year. He explained that the amount to Mexico during the IDB's sixth fiscal year is of $1 billion for 4 years, concluding with a loan of $40 million for the installation of a network of rural hospitals subordinated to the secretariat of health and public assistance. He added that, to this end, a Mexican delegation will travel to Washington next wek to make concrete arrangements for this credit, which should be granted in approximately one month.

He said the new $200 million credit the Mexican Government is seeking will, if it is obtained, be used for the reconstruction of the areas of Mexico City affected by last September's earthquakes.

DELVALLE INTERVIEW WITH LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA

PA131906 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 May 86 pp A-1, A-10

[Exclusive Interview with President Eric Arturo Delvalle by LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA Chief Editor Hermes Sucre Serrano on 12 May]

[Text] [Sucre Serrano] Mr President, THE NEW YORK TIMES has published an item about the alleged incapacity of the Panamanians to operate the canal and plan for its future. What is your opinion about this?

[Delvalle] We Panamanians have the full technical and administrative capacity to operate the Panama Canal. Proof of this is that today 82.5 percent of the manpower of the Panama Canal Commission is Panamanian and if that proportion is not the same at higher executive levels it is not because there are not very qualified Panamanian candidates. It is because of the action of a small group of former zonians who continue hindering the access of our technicians to those positions so that they can continue working, which is against the Canal Treaty and international navigation interests.

Furthermore, we do not believe in evil or ill-intentioned propaganda which says that the canal is very sophisticated and difficult to operate. On the contrary, the canal is the product of relatively simple technology, from the beginning of the 20th century, and which may be operated by technicians readily available in our nation. Today, for instance, the IRHE [Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification] and INTEL [National Institute of Telecommunications] are enterprises of the highest technology, more sophisticated and complex than the canal and are managed 100 percent by Panamanians, who have to face demands that grow faster than demands for transit through the canal.

[Sucre Serrano] THE NEW YORK TIMES article also stated that the Government is not doing anything to improve the canal. Is that true?

[Delvalle] I must explain first of all that the Panamanian Government does not have that responsibility before the year 2000. That is the exclusive responsibility of the U.S. Government during the period established in the treaties, and the Panama Canal Commission only implements what is approved by the Board of Directors. They have the obligation to return the canal on 31 December 1999 in perfect operating condition. This requires the implementation of a plan of ongoing improvements for the installations that suffer from natural deterioration and also improvements to make the canal an enterprise that offers optimum service to international navigation. We also cannot agree for the United States to return scrap to us in 1999, as they have done with other installations, for example, the Panama Railroad, which was returned in bad condition, therefore the Panamanian members of the Panama Canal Commission, with the most firm support of our government and of the governments that have preceded us, have repeatedly and strongly insisted about the need for the United States to take prompt actions to improve the canal, among them, the widening of the Culebra Cut.

In this regard, our government as well as its representatives on the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission, have been able to get international financial consortiums interested in supporting this plan of the canal commission. This plan is of primary importance not only for Panama and the United States but also for international maritime navigation. This shows how we are doing more than what is set forth in the Canal Treaties as our responsibility.

[Sucre Serrano] According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the deputy administrator of the Canal Commission -- Mr Manfredo -- has made a worrisome statement about his mission. What does the Panamanian Government think about this?

[Delvalle] At this moment I do not have a verbatim transcript of Manfredo's statements but I have read his explanatory note which was published in LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA yesterday. I must tell you that I am deeply concerned with the way the Torrijos-Carter treaties are being implemented. I have publicly stated this before. I am particularly concerned with the correct management of the canal during the transition period. I have asked Manfredo to promptly issue a report on the problems that he, as deputy administrator and as a Panamanian, is facing only 4 years away from the date when the administrator of the canal will be a Panamanian. I am particularly concerned over the fact Panamanian participation in important executive positions of the Panama Canal Commission is not growing rapidly, as established in the Torrijos Carter Treaties, and over the fact that there seems to be no hurry and no determination to do improvements on the canal. I am very much concerned over the fact that commission money is being wasted on superfluous items and luxury expenditures by a small U.S. minority of executives to the detriment of payments that should be made to Panama.

I would like to see more Panamanian pilots in the Maritime Bureau, for example. That bureau is vital for the functioning of the canal. I want Manfredo to work on this with energy and rapidly because this is what the Panamanian people want.

We are asking the U.S. Government to reform Congressional Law 96-70 because it is a serious obstacle that prevents greater harmony in our relations and the best implementation of the Canal Treaties for the benefit of international maritime navigation, including that of the United States and Panama. As time goes by, it is clear that the inevitable moment is getting closer when the canal and all its installations will revert to Panama. Therefore it is evident that the more harmonious and quick the transition, the better the canal service will be and the better the Panamanian people will remember the United States. This would be the most firm and sure basis of a permanent friendship. I believe this is the heartfelt feelings of the two nations and we, the leaders of the two countries, must work to that effect.

[Sucre Serrano] What is the national government's plan to assume the responsibilities of operating the canal and to better use the reverted areas and assets?

[Delvalle] In my speech to the nation on 29 January I extensively addressed this very important current topic. Regarding this, I wish to stress the following points:

We are drafting a program for the correct use of the reverted areas. It includes their use primarily for commercial, industrial, tourist, port, defense, and recreational activities and for urban development and housing without forgetting those from low-income sectors. This also involves the construction of networks of streets and highways of integration including the Northern Corridor project in Panama City, the expansion to four lanes of the Panama-Arraijan highway, and other projects. In addition, we are also working on bills to permit the sale of reverted houses and land for commercial, industrial, tourism, and urban development use so that the greatest social benefit of the product of those resources will be obtained.

We are also working on a bill that will permit better coordination of the planning and action of government agencies in the reverted areas and better preparation to take over the administration of the canal in the year 2000. The problems of the canal's hydrographic basin have also received our priority attention. A special commission of technicians is working on this and we have asked the U.S. Government to share the costs of the projects to protect and reforest that basin which is fundamental to the operation of the canal.

To conclude, I must mention that we must view this with more optimism and with more constructive spirit. Lately, great concern has emerged among various sectors of opinion with regard to the canal issue and public debates have been proposed, something that is very healthy. I believe that participation is one of the key aspects of success in the recovery of the reverted assets.

There should be participation in the debate and also participation in the action as a private individual, as an official, as a businessman, as a worker, as a city, in short, as a Panamanian. Our government and in particular I want to promote and encourage that participation. The inexorable countdown has already begun. We are only 14 years away from being the ones solely responsible for the canal and our destiny. I am fully convinced that we will take it over with full success.

CANAL COMMISSION OFFICIAL'S STATEMENTS CRITICIZED

PA130312 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 86

[Station commentary: "Where Did Manfredo Fail?"]

[Text] At the very instant we recorded on this screen our concern over what we regarded as increasingly strongly-worded and counterproductive assertions by Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, at that very moment, many of our countrymen concurred that the public statements made by the highest ranking Panamanian in the Panama Canal Commission were hardly appropriate.

His statements were of such a high and dangerous caliber, that local analysts and technicians began to fear that Manfredo might be irresponsibly playing along with the enemies of the homeland, who systematically take steps on the basis of a very carefully drafted plan, the purpose of which is to disqualify us for administering the waterway alone beginning at noon on 31 December 1999.

Luckily, Fernando Manfredo's name is definitely not associated with treason against the country. However, his constant accusations would seem to point to an eagerness to discredit Panama, and Manfredo and all those who commit the sin of miscalculating the moment when they make their candid recommendations or the place where they make them should guard against this.

Our grandparents used to say with a wisdom we respect that one should not air one's dirty linen in public. In front of the rest of the world, Manfredo should be a champion of the struggle, showing us to be both capable and responsible to administer the interoceanic way. Internally he can, in a thousand different ways, spur a rectification of the path toward the increasingly serious assumption of our greater responsibilities.

In the meantime, let the deputy administrator learn the lesson and fight for new U.S. investments in the canal, for the reversion of property in good conditions, and for making our northern counterparts fulfill on time all that was agreed on in the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

PRT REVIEWS LIEUTENANTS' 24 APR DECLARATION

PA070412 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 May 86 p 15-a

[Open letter from the Revolutionary Party of the Workers, PRT, to the lieutenants of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, issued in Panama City on 29 April]

[Excerpts] In regard to the military declaration made by the lieutenants who participated in the 15th training seminar, which was released by the media as the alleged result of internal debates among the lieutenants of the Defense Forces, the PRT considers it appropriate to send them an open letter with comments on certain central parts of the military declaration.

It is important to point out that we had two key reasons for writing this letter. First, because the declaration was a synthesis of the alleged discussions among the middle level officers of that armed institution, it was possible to examine it as a projection -- with a certain degree of reliability -- of the dynamics of the military institution. Second, the delaration is issued in complex national circumstances marked by a serious economic, political, and fiscal crisis which internally, reflects the decomposition, not only of the government, but also of the groups that are running the country, including the Defense Forces, which is their axis. Finally, in the international sphere, one can see the brave efforts made by the various peoples to make a path for themselves despite President Reagan's administration, which wishes to suffocate the peoples' yearnings for self-determination, social justice, sovereignty, and peace, at all costs. In our view, that situation makes the content of the military declaration symptomatically relevant if we grant that a conscientious national discussion is categorically needed in our country. Having noted the foregoing, which reveals the extreme seriousness of our society's conditions, we now proceed to make several comments on the subject.

In the first place, it is true that the oligarchic opposition has repeatedly shown its submissiveness to U.S. imperialist interests. This is proved by its actions during the 1968 coup d'etat, when the opposition turned to the United States for extranational leverage in order to regain power. The same thing happened in 1978 when the opposition staged a "lobby" [preceding word in English] in the U.S. Senate to prevent it from approving the Torrijos-Carter treaties, and finally the same thing occurred during the last elections, when the opposition prostrated itself before Washington to obtain its endorsement of the opposition presidential ambitions. Even today, the opposition's unpatriotic excesses in its struggle to get control of the state are obvious. However, the same thing can be said of the Defense Forces, and of President Delvalle's government. They have practised the same antinational actions. Thus, it is easy to see that essentially, both the opposition and the government promote antipatriotic activities that are harmful to Panamanian sovereignty.

Second, a clarification is needed regarding the part of the declaration that says that the opposition, with its "pro-foreigner mentality" cannot restrain its oligarchic ambitions of political and economic power. That statement is at variance with the fact that today, most of the oligarchy form a backdrop for the present government. It is clear that there are still some parties under the Defense Forces' control: the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party], PALA [Labor Party], FRAMPO [Popular Broad Front Party], and Panamanian Party, but the influence of the old traditional parties (Liberal Party, Republican Party, and sectors of the PALA) whose owners and sponsors have oligarchic origins, is indisputable.

That is to say, a significant sector of the oligarchy governs the country along with the Armed Forces (Are we going to forget who the present Panamanian president is and the origin of several of his ministers of state?) This contradicts the statements made in the document that was read on the night of 24 April.

In addition, we are firmly convinced that the homeland's defense is not the monopoly of the Defense Forces. We believe that all Panamanian citizens have the right and duty to safeguard the national interests, and even the power to exert defensive violence when it is crucial. Similarly, we think that instead of being segregated, the militarymen should have a right to participate in politics, and to join political parties.

The PRT believes that in these times, the Armed Forces -- particularly the broad sections of those forces that are of humble origin -- cannot continue to be the instruments of elitist interests, the docile "army of occupation" of foreign powers.

It is clear that the present times of freedom and justice being experienced by the peoples of the present society indicate that a lucid effort to achieve historical rationality and foresight requires that lieutenants, workers, peasants, government employees, townspeople, intellectuals, NCO's and enlisted men, and all men and women be willing -- and daring enough -- to forge a democratic, popular alternative that prevents dependence, social inequality, and undemocratic practices. In regard to the emphasis placed in your letter on prospects for the year 2000, we state that any possible recovery, far from being linked to the domestication of the popular sectors, will depend on their resolute mobilization and struggle in defense of their homeland, and their own achievements.

For the PRT National Directorate:

Graciela J. Dixon, PRT president

Egbert N. Wetherborne, Secretary General

Ramiro Guerra, organizational secretary

Panama, 29 April 1986

DESTABILIZING 'PLOT' TO BE DENOUNCED AT UN

PA091705 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 May 86 p 16a

[Article by Flor Quintero]

[Text] The plot by bad Panamanians, together with U.S. citizens, against the Panamanian Government and the Defense Forces will be denounced at the United Nations, Pedro Brin Martinez, chairman of the Legislative Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee, said today. According to Brin Martinez, the charge will be made within the framework of a UN meeting to ban crimes against the peace and security of mankind.

He also said that "the meeting will establish the criminal responsibility of individuals trying to promote instability." "I believe we should participate in the drafting of that code of crimes to clearly establish the responsibility of U.S. senators, bad Panamanians, and even other countries involved in the plot against the Republic of Panama," Brin Martinez said.

"I feel that we can already consider the plot within the framework of crimes against international peace and security. As the entire country knows, we have been charging that many Panamanians in an alliance with U.S. senators from the Department of State [as published] have promoted a number of actions that we would categorize as interferences in Panama's internal affairs, such as economic terrorism," Brin Martinez concluded.

ACTIVITIES OF 'TRAITORS,' U.S. OFFICIAL RAPPED

PA090307 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 7 May 86 p 4

[Baltazar Renan Aizpurua's "Political Arena" column: "Eismann, the Great Petty Traitor"]

[Text] To the activities of traitors who plot to destroy the image of Panama that Torrijos attained for the country, we must now add the intense comings and goings of officials of the Yankee State Department and the embassy here. In meeting with local political personages, these officials make their own proposals about our country's domestic policy. They have mounted a great destabilizing scenario and, with promised and cajolings, lead the traitors by their hands to fulfill the strategic program outlined by their analysts. This is why we see that the Christian Democrats, in their eighth congress held in Chitre recently, advocated a change of government in their final statement under the pretext that a total structural change in the state is mandatory.

This is also why a statement by Dr Arnulfo Arias during the ADO [Democratic Opposition Alliance] party leaders' meeting in David on 12 April is no mere coincidence. In the meeting Dr Arias said: "We cannot stifle the country with so-called 'defense' forces that will never be able to adequately defend the Panama Canal during a world conflict." The senile turncoat added: "We need a police force and an army within our possibilities. Nothing else." This is exactly what the Yankees want, that our Armed Forces do not become professional so that the Yankees can continue to occupy the country militarily beyond the year 2000. Arnulfo thus obeys the orders of his Fascist masters.

It is also no mere chance that the traitors have coordinated their actions with the mass media in the United States in order to convince the Americans that they should intervene in Panama because "this an international drug trafficking center and Panamanians constitute a corrupt people." Regarding this, we have read articles, statements, and advertisements in the MIAMI HERALD, THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, DIARIO DE LAS AMERICAS, etc. This slanderous campaign against Panama is echoed here by LA PRENSA, whose director is Roberto Eisenmann, the great petty traitor.

BRIEFS

THAI, GUATEMALAN AMBASSADORS -- His Excellency Sirajaya Buddhi-Baedya and his Excellency Rodolfo Lobo Zamora, ambassadors of Thailand and Guatemala, respectively, have presented their credentials to President Eric Arturo Delvalle at the Presidential Palace. [Summary] [Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 9 May 86 p 10 PA]

COSTA RICA

PLANNING MINISTER COMMENTS ON WORLD BANK DEMANDS

PA131951 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] A proposal by the Economic Council to increase the prices of several basic grains in order to reduce the National Production Council's deficit will be discussed by the government council of the administration of president Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez, in its first session this week. Otton Solis, minister of national planning and economic policy, said that to cushion the increase in the price of some basic grains, the price of other articles will be lowered. He commented that the decreed adjustment in the import surcharge on articles that will ultimately be reexported to Central American and other markets will produce a drop in their price. Solis reiterated the decision of the government presided over by Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez not to dismiss any government worker to reduce the public administration payroll, as the World Bank demands.

The World Bank demands are a blow to our democracy. The minister of national planning and economic policy said that international organization has set very difficult preconditions for disbursement of the second set of funds -- $40 million -- to the country for its structural adjustment program. He commented that the conditions set for reducing the Production Council's deficit, which really means its elimination, will have repercussions on small properties and the cost of the basic food basket. He pointed out that these institutions were created to protect the small producer and consumers, which are essential elements for democracy, social peace, and economic progress.

BASQUE TERRORIST MORALES EXTRADITED TO SPAIN

PA100322 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Basque terrorist Gregorio Jimenez Morales, who had been serving a 4-year sentence for his participation in a terrorist attack on Eden Pastora, was apparently taken out of prison during the early morning hours and flown to Spain secretly. His defense counsel, Francisco Lemus, told this to the radio station.

[Begin recording] [Lemus] What has really happened is that he was taken out of prison without authorization. This is the specific information I have. I received a call from Madrid at 0500 local time saying that Spanish television, radio, and newspapers reported that Jimenez was aboard a flight bound for Madrid with part of the Spanish delegation that attended the change of power here. At this time, I could not confirm this. I began to investigate at about 0730, but the authorities did not give me any information. Several La Reforma prison inmates, however, phoned me and told me that at 0200 local time Spanish security policemen arrived at La Reforma with the director for social adjustments and the prison's deputy director. After beating Jimemez, they put him in a car. His whereabouts are unknown. This is the information available. Yet, if you put together what the Spanish radio and television stations say and the information I have received from La Reforma, you can easily conclude that he was illegally and violently taken out of the country, in violation of the Costa Rican courts.

[Unidentified reporter] The extradition request had not yet been accepted here?

[Lemus] The extradition had been decided, to be made effective once he served his 4-year sentence. According to my calculations and those made by the Higher Court, he was still to serve 1 year and 4 months, counting from April on.

[Reporter] Will you file an appeal?

[Lemus] I plan to file a writ of habeas corpus at about 1300 local time. This would give the new authorities an opportunity to initiate their legal activities. Let us see if they make good on their word about preventing corruption and purging public officials. This occurrence appears as a truly incredible arbitrariness to me. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER ON KIDNAPPING CASES, PLANE CRASH

PA132240 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 May 86 pp 13, 50

[Text] Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova has stated that the Armed Forces are ready for possible political maneuvers which, based on the involvement of military officers in kidnappings being investigated by the authorities, seek to discredit the Armed Forces. The minister was approached by newsmen after the ceremony to swear in the Soriano antiterrorist unit of the 1st Infantry Brigade, headquartered in San Carlos.

Vides Casanova added that although it has been confirmed that certain officers were involved in criminal activities, other suspects such as Colonel Mauricio Roberto Staben have proven their innocence and if mentioned in the course of subsequent investigations, they could be asked to testify again. Vides Casanova stressed that Operation Phoenix, carried out in the Guazapa Hill area, in which the 1st Infantry Brigade played an important role, was a success. Similar maneuvers are being carried out in the eastern sector and positive results are expected from them for the benefit of the people's tranquility, he said.

Referring to the dislodged people who demand to be returned to their towns of origin in that area, Vides Casanova said that those who have a title to property can return, but those who do not, must wait. In addition, regarding the 1 May air tragedy, he said that investigations continue and that so far, it has only been established that the cause was a mechanical failure. On that occasion, residents in the area of the catastrophe said that the aircraft was hit by a rocket launched from the ground, while other eyewitnesses said that the plane exploded in the air without being attacked. Regarding this, he said "There was talk about an explosion, but that could have been the result of the impact."

Referring to a project for the coalition of the armies of the isthmus to form an organization similar to the Central American Defense Council, which has been mentioned recently, he said that he was not personally familiar with this plan, and he noted that he will analyze it when it is presented to him in order to voice his opinion.

REBELS REPORT SUCCESS OF TRANSPORTATION STOPPAGE

PA130415 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The national transportation stoppage has been successful throughout the national territory. Here is the information from the Military Highway, the Pan-American Highway, and the Coastal Highway. According to these reports, transportation has been paralyzed 100 percent in the east. No (?water trucks) or trucks carrying international merchandise or export products are moving through the eastern zone. This is the report we have just received here in Radio Venceremos.

Meanwhile, transportation is 90 percent paralyzed throughout the national territory, in the continuation of a national transportation stoppage that was successfully begun on Monday, 12 May. Our revolutionary greeting to all our guerrilla units who are listening to us in the country's roads. We will be accompanying them until further notice during this national transportation stoppage, which we are conducting under the motto "Let Us Expel the Yankee, the Main Obstacle to Peace, From Central America."

FMLN CLAIMS 153 ARMY CASUALTIES DURING 1-10 MAY

PA122143 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Pay close attention Salvadoran people. Radio Farabundo Marti now presents a summary of casualties inflicted on the enemy in operations during the first 10 days of May. According to reports received, we have inflicted over 153 casualties on the enemy. We repeat: We have inflicted over 153 casualties on the troops of the Duartist High Command during the month of May. Forty percent are the result of the efficiency of our revolutionary mines. Pay close attention Salvadoran people: the 153 casualties include: an officer who is a company chief, a cadet sublieutenant, a sergeant, a subsergeant, and two corporals.

During that period we also intensified sabotage of the electric system by damaging electric pylons, transformers, and high tension towers. Similarly, it is important to highlight the sabotage operation carried out in Juayua, Sonsonate Department. On 4 May, a guerrilla unit of the Lazaro Arias political-military detachment entered and sabotaged the La Calera hydroelectric plant located near Juayua. This was perpetrated by the armed workers in the coffee zones in the western part of the country.

We now continue reporting on guerrilla activities in the first 10 days of May. During those 10 days, political-military activities by our clandestine guerrilla units increased. The following towns were raided: Ozatlan, Usulutan Department, and Ocotal Canton, Jucuaran jurisdiction, Usulutan Department. Similarly, our units entered the outskirts of the capital, where our clandestine guerrilla units carried out activites in Apopa. Likewise, they attacked a paramilitary position and carried out activities in Jucuapa, Usulutan and in the city of San Miguel. Actions by the clandestine guerrillas are increasing throughout the national territory.

We have intensified the attrition and bleeding of the Duartist's troops in the useless military operations staged by the criminal High Command against our war fronts. We send our revolutionary greeting to all our guerrilla units, which are defeating the military plans of the High Command, which has made the war a business. Forward, companeros. In the eastern and western part of the country, in the central and paracentral area, [words indistinct] the puppet Army.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER CITES UK'S 'HOSTILE ROLE' IN BELIZE

PA132257 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2225 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 13 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Dario Quinonez Amezquita said today that "the United Kingdom has played a hostile role toward Guatemala in the disagreement over the Belize territory." Quinonez Amezquita said that, for this reason, all the country's sectors, particularly the trade unions and the state university of San Carlos, "will be consulted regarding the convenience or inconvenience of establishing diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom."

He said that a UK delegation presented to Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, during his stay in Costa Rica on 8 May, raised "the possibility of establishing diplomatic and consular relations between the two countries." The UK delegation, whose members were not identified by the foreign minister, told Cerezo that the proposal was made according to their government's instructions.

Quinonez Amezquita added: President Cerezo, however, "wishes to agree on and exchange views with all the country's forces because this is not an isolated problem, but it concerns all the Guatemalan people." The foreign minister indicated, however: "The United Kingdom has played a hostile role againt Guatemala's recovering the territory of Belize by protecting Belize's inhabitants (160,000), and unilaterally granting independence to Belize."

For his part, Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle thinks that "the people must be consulted over the Belize problem through a referendum." Cerezo's Christian Democrat government, upon analyzing "all that has been done by previous governments, will apply new formulas in a future round of talks," the Guatemalan foreign minister said in conclusion.

OBANDO Y BRAVO VIEWS DEMOCRACY, PERSECUTION

PA122320 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] (?Cardinal) Obando y Bravo and several other prominent members of the Central American Catholic Church hierarchy have said that the regional peoples must pray for Central American peace, which has been seriously disturbed in recent years. Cardinal Obando, the archbishop of Managua; Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the archbishop of San Salvador; and Msgr Oscar Rodriguez, auxiliary bishop of the Tegucigalpa archdiocese, were in the Guatemalan capital this past weekend. The three, members of the Salesian Order, said mass yesterday at the [name indistinct] Sanctuary along with Guatemala Archbishop Msgr Prospero Penados del Barrio.

During the mass, Obando y Bravo said that Gualemalans should pray to God for Nicaragua, a country that is suffering, as he put it. The Nicaraguan cardinal, who has talked on behalf of his country's people and church during the 4 days of his stay here in Guatemala, received a doctorate honoris causa from Francisco Marroquin University on Saturday morning.

[Begin Obando y Bravo recording in progress] ... [words indistinct] Freedom has disappeared from many countries and is gravely threatened in many others. Sadly, Central America is not exempt from that threat. Religious persecution is a sad and undeniable fact, as is political persecution. Let us remember, dear brothers, that without freedom we cannot develop God's gifts. Nor can there be, without freedom, the peace for which we all yearn; a happy, active, (?creative), and free peace. No one wants either the peace or the tranquility that result from an absence of freedom. No one wants the peace that results from terror and oppression.

The concept of democracy was classically described by Abraham Lincoln's famous phrase: Government of the people, by the people, for the people. This expression, particularly the part that says government of the people, must be explained. Democracy does not in fact mean that the people really exercise power, as the government is assumed by a minority. What it means is that the community exerts a decisive influence in the exercise of political power. Democracy is based on the consent of those governed, and this consent is reflected in the public opinion and in the people's will. This consent is the basis of the legitimacy of the constituted branches of power. [end recording]

NEW REBEL GROUP ATTACKS PAIZ SUPERMARKET

PA132114 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2049 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Guatemala, 13 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A new self-styled organization called the "People's Defense Committee" today initiated its rebel operations with an attack on the liquor stores of one of Guatemala's largest supermarket chains. The liquor stores of the "Paiz" chain, one of the owners of which is Finance Minister Rodolfo Paiz Andrade, were the targets of two explosive devices placed by the rebels. The version of the incident given by the establishment's private security agents indicates that the perpetrators were four men who traveled in a blue delivery truck. The establishment is located on the outskirts of the western part of the capital city.

The new guerrillas claimed the attack which, according to their messages to various local radio stations, "is the beginning of actions against the people responsible for the uncontrolled increase of prices for basic articles, and the existing monopoly." "The People's Defense Committee will act against those who speculate with the people's hunger," the voices claiming the incident said.

Roberto Serrano, spokesman for the Guatemalan National Police, said that the institution "does not yet have official knowledge of the new organization's existence or its orientation." The terrorist attack did not cause injuries, but it did damage the building and two vehicles from which merchandise was being unloaded at the time of the explosion.

NICARAGUA

BARRICADA REITERATES CONTADORA POSITION

PA140232 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 May 86 p 3

[Editorial: "A Well-Founded and Unrenounceable Position of Principles" -- words between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Nicaragua's firm decision not to sign the Contadora document if the U.S. aggression is not stopped first -- expressed by President Daniel Ortega on 10 May -- is not a last-minute position, but a position maintained since 12 September 1985 when the draft of the document was modified. The President Ortega -- in a letter to the members of the Contadora and Support Groups, dated 8 November 1985 -- stated this decision. Of President Ortega's four leading considerations regarding the reformed draft of the document , we extracted the following:

International Military Maneuvers

1) The 12 September 1985 document for the first time introduced the concept of /"regulating"/ international military maneuvers, unexplainably retrogressing on what the document issued on 7 September 1984 stated as a Latin American position of principles. That is, that the realization of international maneuvers in the region must be /immediately outlawed/ and for this it would be necessary to simultaneously outlaw maneuvers and freeze the purchase of arms. In the new document dated September 1985, the outlawing was put off for later phases, while the demand to immediately freeze arms purchases was simultaneously established only with the /"regulation"/ of the maneuvers.

In the Nicaraguan Government's opinion, the absolute, immediate, and categorical outlawing of intenational military maneuvers of any kind whatsoever, is an unrenounceable position of principles. This Nicaraguan position is fully in accord not only with the revised Contadora document dated 7 September 1984, and the introduction of the new document, but with the document of objectives dated September 1983.

The need to absolutely outlaw the realization of international military maneuvers is even more evident if we consider that the U.S. Government has stated that each of the military maneuvers it has carried out in Honduras is a warning sign to pressure Nicaragua, which confirms their intimidatory nature.

Meanwhile, the military maneuvers are, objectively, preparatory phases of future actions against Nicaragua. In this regard, a peace agreement for the region should establish the absolute outlawing of international military maneuvers, and complete the decisions that refer to these commitments, so that their fulfillment will be better guaranteed. Nicaragua considers it necessary for the following complementary aspects to be included in the document, in order to prevent omissions and voids in the text from opening the doors to the undermining of commitments regarding this issue:

a) The international military maneuvers should be outlawed simultaneously and at the very moment at which the freezing of arms takes place.

b) It must be expressly prohibited for a state located outside the region to carry out unilateral international military maneuvers with its troops alone, within the territory of one or more Central American states.

2) Commitments on the Issue of Arms and Military Troops [number as published]

The Nicaraguan Government has maintained as a position of principle, that the topic of military development is directly linked to each state's national security needs and the strict fulfillment of the basic principles of international law. This link is much more evident in Nicaragua's case because Nicaragua is facing a brutal aggression that has been imposed by the U.S. Government for more than 4 years.

Nicaragua feels that any regional accord presupposes the normalization of relations between Nicaragua and the United States, that is, the cessation of the U.S. aggressive policy against Nicaragua. For this reason, Nicaragua feels that minimum basic security conditions must be created for Nicaragua to be able to make commitments on the control and reduction of armaments and the number of soldiers. These are those minimum conditions:

a) Cessation of the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua in all its forms, including both the official and the covert aid thorough private organizations and citizens, for mercenary forces; and the U.S. Government's serious commitment to refrain from fostering or permitting similar actions in the future.

b) Upon cessation of the support, in all its forms, for the mercenary forces, the threat that such forces pose for Nicaragua will disappear. In this way, minimum security conditions will be created for commitments regarding armaments and the number of men under arms.

3) Foreign Military Advisers

All during the negotiation process and according to the document of objectives, Nicaragua has been stressing the need to withdraw all military advisers, regardless of their origin. Nicaragua regards as fundamental for Central America's peace and stability the banning of the foreign military presence. This includes the immediate withdrawal of all military advisers, even those whose activities are of a technical nature and related to the installation and maintenance of military equipment.

In addition, the document of 12 September 1985 introduces a new idea that cannot be accepted at all. It mentions "foreigners likely to participate in military, paramilitary, and security activities." This extremely vague and inaccurate wording lends itself to evident confusion and contradiction. The introduction of this new idea is not at all a casual one. It is the result of the "polishing" introduced in the document by some Central American governments. For Nicaragua, the meaning of this definition is extremely broad and ambiguous because it is evident that any civilian workers, physicians, engineers, or teachers not physically disabled can be included as likely to participate in military activities.

4) Duration of the Document and Report Mechanisms

The final provisions of the new document set forth that, "5 years after the document has been put into effect, the party states and the Contadora countries will meet to evaluate the document, and make the decisions that they regard as necessary." In addition, the new document, which has been termed a juridicial instrument, does not include a report mechanism. The Nicaraguan Government feels that a specfic period of time for the document's duration must be established. For this purpose, it has ben proposed that the document be in force for a reasonable period of 5 years. This period can be extended as agreed by all parties.

Finally, Nicaragua highly values Contadora's lofty efforts toward an agreement to reestablish peace and security in Central America. Similarly, Nicaragua hopes that the Contadora Group and those nations that form the so-called Lima Group will make a parallel progress in an effort aimed at securing the United States' necessary political willingness, which will permit Nicaragua and the other Central American countries to tread the path that each of our peoples sovereignly choose without fear of aggression and foreign intervention.

ORTEGA RECEIVES SOVIET, OTHER DELEGATIONS

PA122151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1944 GMT 12 May 86

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 12 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Sandinist leaders reviewed the international situation with various foreign missions visiting this capital, including a Soviet one over the weekend. The highest-level delegation to arrive was the Soviet one, which arrived on Sunday and departed today. It was headed by Arnolld Ryuytell, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Ryuytell was accompanied by Ambassador Vladimir N. Kazimirov, chief of the First Latin American Countries Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and by Daniel Miartmaa [spelling as received], secretary of the presidency of the Republic of Estonia. The Soviet mission, which came to Nicaragua after attending the inauguration of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez, met last night with President Daniel Ortega and Vice President Sergio Ramirez. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, and Julio Lopez, director of FSLN international Relations, were also present at the meeting.

The only report on the results of that meeting is the party version published today on the front page of the official newspaper BARRICADA. According to that official Sandinist publication, the Soviet leaders held a "broad" exchange of views with the Sandinist leaders on the international situation and particularly on Central America. They also examined the process for a political agreement in the area and the situation of "aggression" that the United States maintains against Nicaragua, the newspaper reported. An official statement by the Sandinist government on the outcome of the meeting was not available.

The Soviet mission visited Managua several days after another USSR delegation signed a third friendship agreement between Moscow and Managua. The mission led by Arnolld F. Ryuytell arrived in Managua a day after President Ortega stated that his government "will never agree to disarm or to limit its defensive military capabilities." Ortega said that the Sandinists will not make "any commitment to Contadora that puts the people's weapons on the negotiations table."

The Sandinists also met with the delegation headed by Pierre Schori, the Swedish deputy foreign minister, who criticized U.S. policy towards Central America. Schori, who also censured the state of emergency prevailing in Nicaragua, also said he supports a dialogue between the Sandinists and the opposition parties. With regard to the Soviet presence in Nicaragua, which has been criticized by the United States, Schori said: "I do not see a great communist maneuver to conquer Central America."

Hans-Jergun Wischnewski, president of the international relations commission of the FRG Social Democratic Party, met with Commander Bayardo Arce, deputy coordinator of the FSLN Executive Commission. According to Sandinist sources, Wischnewski has pledged to negotiate with the Bonn government to reactivate the economic relations between the FRG and Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, another foreign mission headed by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer held conversations in Managua yesterday with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco. Sandinist sources say that as a result of this meeting, "the support of the GDR people and government for Nicaragua in the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the region was established."

Hilarion Cardozo, vice president of the Venezuelan assembly and secretary general of the Christian Democratic Organization of America, was also in Managua to meet with Sandinist and opposition leaders. The Venezuelan politician was interested in learning about the discussion process of the draft constitution presented by President Daniel Ortega to the National Constituent Assembly on 21 February. The Latin American leader, in a public address here, called on opposition party leaders that did not participate in the presidential elections on November 1984, to take advantage of the remaining opportunity "to be politically active."

Soviet Delegation Departs

PA131944 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Arnol'd Ryuytel', deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, today left for his country. Before leaving, the distinguished Soviet visitor met with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of Nicaragua. During the meeting, they discussed current topics. Ambassador Vladimir Kazimirov, chief of the first Latin American Countries Department, and Daniel Miartmaa, secretary of the presidency of the Republic of Estonia, also attended the meeting. The Soviet and Nicaraguan delegations discussed the Central American situation, particularly U.S. imperialism's aggression against Nicaragua.

Swedish Aid To Rise 30 Percent

PA122123 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Swedish Deputy Foreign Minister Pierre Schori has met with President Daniel Ortega in the context of visits to Nicaragua and Costa Rica to be apprised of the two governments' positions on the Central American situation. After the meeting with President Ortega, Schori said that his government will increase its cooperation with Nicaragua 30 percent over last year's.

On the Central American situation, the Swedish official said that a negotiated, pluralist solution reached with a spirit of Latin American unity must be sought. He accused the United States of being the main obstacle to peace in the region.

[Begin Schori recording] As I have said, I believe that the U.S. policy is counterproductive. It works against and is incompatible with the peace effort. Instead of helping, it obstructs. [end recording]

JOSE DAVILA EXPLAINS CONTRA REORGANIZATION

PA131342 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1256 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] ARDE regional leaders have not broken with anyone, said a leader of BOS [Southern Opposition Bloc]. The ARDE military chiefs in Nicaraguan territory have not broken with anyone, but rather they have found another method of struggle, BOS leader Jose Davila has said. He added that the military men have taken one step forward the unity of all the fighting forces, without separating anyone, and they hope this will be understood. In times of war, they have seen that there is a need to form an alliance with other forces, and this is what they did on behalf of ARDE.

Jose Davila added that as for the organization, they have formed a military leadership headed by Commanders Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro and Leonel. As Eden Pastora is not included in this leadership, this leads one to believe that Eden Pastora Gomez has been separated.

The southern front has been formed in that manner: FDN and ARDE with Chamorro and Leonel. Pastora will continue as a fighter. Davila added that Eden Pastora is a valuable man for the mercenaries, who feel he should continue as a fighter, even if the leadership has been reorganized. He added, however, that the group has not been in contact with Eden Pastora during the last 2 months, but this is not an indication that he has been removed. In the first place, there is a need to make progress in the struggle for the interests of the fatherland.

Commanders Leonel, Oscar, Omar, Ganso, Navegante, and Pedro Rafa signed with FARN [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua] a merger agreement in an effort to improve the situation of the war they are waging, Jose Davila concluded.

UNO LEADER DESCRIBES GROUP'S INTERNAL PROBLEMS

PA092219 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1914 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 9 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The anti-Sandinist leader Alfonso Robelo admitted here today that disagreements are plaguing the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO), but said "attempts are being made to overcome them." Robelo, Adolfo Calero, and Arturo Cruz make up the national directorate of UNO, created a year ago to channel U.S. funds to the belligerent groups.

During a news conference in this capital, Robelo explained that there is a commission with two delegates for each of the other two leaders of UNO that is attempting to resolve the problems, which he described as "natural" for a coalition.

Sources in this capital close to Calero Portocarrero told ACAN-EFE that the differences Cruz and Robelo have with Calero "are deep." This source indicated that Cruz and Robelo have tried to oust Calero and Enrique Bermudez, UNO's military leadership, from UNO's national directorate.

Calero is the top leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN), the main anti-Sandinist armed group that joined UNO, while Bermudez is the FDN's military chief and is accused of having belonged to Somoza's National Guard. This same source reported that the FDN commanders, upon learning of Robelo and Cruz' position, met and issued a statement in support of Bermudez in which they maintain that this position "is not negotiable." Robelo said today that the negotiations are an attempt to make UNO the "exclusive vehicle for peace and democracy," by running the alliance the way "we want Nicaragua to be in the future." The anti-Sandinist leader added, however, that the prevailing differences "can be overcome."

Robelo also said that there are talks with the other anti-Sandinist alliance, the Southern Opposition Bloc (BOS), of which the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) led by Eden Pastora is a member. Sources confirmed for ACAN-EFE that serious disagreements exist in that group and that the expulsion of Eden Pastora Gomez, who has been the main obstacle to the unification of the anti-Sandinist groups, including the FDN, is a possibility. Asked if Pastora would be included in the eventual merger of UNO and BOS, Robelo said that if ARDE's leader considers himself a "member of BOS, he will join the unity."

Robelo stressed that UNO supports the signing of the document for peace and cooperation of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela) and hopes that this document will be signed by the five Central American countries on 6 June. He expressed doubt that Nicaragua will sign it, while indicating that if the "line" of the Ortega brothers (Daniel and Humberto, president and defense minister of Nicaragua, respectively) prevails, it is quite possible that they will not honor it.

EPS REPORTS KILLING 530 CONTRAS SINCE 1 MAY

PA090406 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The deterioration of the mercenary forces continues to be evident; in the battlefields, 530 have been killed by the Nicaraguan people's armed wing this month. The Cazadores Light Battalions, BLC, have had an important role in these blows to the counterrevolution. It should be noted that the BLC was created 4 months ago, and has achieved great coordination with the Battalions for Unconventional Warfare, BLI. In these clashes, the EPS has seized 108 arms, counting rifles and machine guns, as well as abundant war material.

FURTHER ON FSLN CALL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL DIALOGUE

PA122122 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the National Assembly, has said that the spirit of the communique issued by the secretariat of the FSLN national directorate points to the urgent need to make a political and patriotic appeal to all of the nation's forces.

According to the official, who is also a member of the FSLN national Directorate, these forces are understood to be the representatives at the National Assembly, the political party members in and out of the assembly, and leaders. All of them are expected to maturely, realistically, and flexibly discuss, in a civilized way, the draft constitution. Commander Nunez said that the FSLN feels political groups with ideas and programs of their own can exist in a society like Nicaragua. He also said: We can be adversaries, yet not necessarily enemies, unless we do not want the revolutionary process.

Commander Nunez further said: For the FSLN, the dialogue regarding the constitution is formed by several parts. We should not encroach ourselves in biases or stances whose interpretations can be misleading. To speak about the constitution and its contents is to talk about sincere, fraternal relations among the pclitcal parties represented at the National Assembly. It is to speak about a national consultation, the preparation of the final draft, and the participation of the international community. It is to speak about the manifold forms of communication and dissemination in a constructive way to draft a constitution that reflects the interests, course, and development of the revolution.

PPSC Leader Responds

PA110136 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0045 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Managua, 9 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC) suggested today that the Sandinist proposal for a "constitutional dialogue" be "expanded" to include discussion of the problems of war, the economy, and relations with Washington. PPSC President Mauricio Diaz said that the constitutional dialogue "must transcend the parliament" to become a viable path toward resolution of the crisis. At the end of a closed-door meeting with David Randolph, future adviser [as received] of Philip Habib, U.S. special envoy to Central America, the PPSC leader talked about the Sandinist call for a "constitutional dialogue."

The Sandinist Assembly, the highest organ of consultation of the ruling party, agreed yesterday, after its sessions on 7 and 8 May, to call on all political forces and parties to participate in a "constitutional dialogue." The PPSC is one of seven political parties represented in parliament that formed part of a constituent commission in charge of preparing the first draft of Nicaragua's Magna Carta. The political leader said, however, that the "brief proposal by the Sandinists unfortunately does not have functional elements."

"The communique (of the Sandinists) does not mention the mechanisms of the constitutional dialogue or identify participants," the Social Christian politician said. The PPSC will present its constitutional draft to the National Assembly "very soon" in order to state its position on what it believes the Magna Carta should be. At present, a statute of basic rights and guarantees has been functioning as a constitution since 19 July 1979, when the Sandinists took power.

Mauricio Diaz believes that "it would be beneficial for the constitutional dialogue proposed by the Sandinists to transcend the limits of the parliament."

The leader explained that Nicaraguan political parties should not only discuss constitutional topics, but also "the economic crisis, political and social polarization, war, church-state tensions, and Nicaragua-U.S. relations." The Social Christian leader said that "a negotiation process and a political dialogue must be initiated in order to face up to all those demanding problems" in the country.

Mauricio Diaz said that his party will participate in the open town meetings, a type of popular assembly, which will begin on 18 May. However, the PPSC will go to the town meetings "with reservations," because it has its own points of view with regard to what a true constitution should be.

With regard to Randolph's visit to his party's headquarters, Diaz explained: "He came to find out our party's position with regard to constitutional topics." He said that during his conversation with Philip Habib's future adviser, "I explained the danger of Reagan's policy to Nicaraguan democracy." He said that the military aggression adversely affects the activities of the country's political parties.

SHORTAGES REPORTED FOR COFFEE, COTTON, BEANS

PA121456 San Jose LA NACION (NICARAGUA HOY Supplement) in Spanish 3 May 86 p 4-C

[Text] Managua -- The National Banking (as published) System has announced that it will allot 66 billion cordobas to cover the expenses of the upcoming harvest session. The Sandinist government will offer independent farmers incentives to continue farming "under war conditions and to try and make up for the situation created by severe deficits recorded last year." It was confirmed that the Sandinist government had established a harvest goal of 1.1 million quintals of coffee, but independent sources estimate that only 600,000 quintals were in fact collected.

Nicaraguan-grown instant coffee has as a result become a luxury that only foreigners can secure. This kind of coffee has disappeared from grocery outlets altogether, and is only available at the stores that caters exclusively to Sandinists and members of the diplomatic corps, at $4.00 a pound. The cotton harvest decreased 400,000 quintals. The rice harvest sustained a similar drop. There were also significant drops in the bean harvest, causing a severe shortage of this product.

BRIEFS

SOVIET WHEAT DONATION -- This morning the Soviet Union delivered a donation of 10,500 tons of wheat. This is the second shipment of wheat from a total of 25,000 tons that the Soviet Government has agreed to supply. The CSSR also gave a donation of industrial machinery and equipment. This donation forms part of the donation agreement signed in May 1985 by the Nicaraguan and CSSR Governments. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 May 86 PA]

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF LIBYAN SPECIAL ENVOY

Meeting With Risquet

FL131850 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Politburo member Jorge Risquet has met with 'Ali Hudayri, deputy secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and special envoy of leader of the Libyan revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

During the meeting, held in a cordial friendly atmosphere, special attention was given to the recent U.S. attack on the Libyan people, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and of the UN Charter and is a policy based on the aggressive terrorist practices of the present U.S. Government toward the revolutionary countries and the world's progressive forces. 'Ali Hudayri expressed his satisfaction over the position taken by the Cuban people, government, and party toward the U.S. attack on his homeland. The Libyan representative explained that in the face of the U.S. attack, which makes his nation the target of that aggressive policy, his people are prepared for any contingency.

Holds News Conference

PA132344 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2127 GMT 13 May 86

[By Juan Jesus Aznarez]

[Text] Havana, 13 May (EFE) -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's special envoy to five Latin American countries has expressed his optimism regarding the future of relations between Libya and Spain, and described the Colonel Meer incident as an "attempt to hinder" those relations. According to a warrant, Carlos Meer, a Spanish Cavalry colonel, was arrested on Friday after a trip to Libya to ask the Libyan leader for funds for the ultraright.

'Ali Hudayri, Deputy secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, is visiting Havana to thank the Cuban Government for its solidarity following the U.S. attack on Libya. The Libyan representative, who plans to meet with Cuban President Fidel Castro before leaving the country tomorrow, said that he would study with the island authorities "measures that will allow us to confront North American terrorism."

Queried by EFE on Colonel Meer's arrest and the state of relations between Tripoli and Madrid, Hudayri said: "I think that the incident I read about in the newspapers is nothing more than an attempt to hinder relations between Libya and Spain, and our relations are much deeper than that incident.: Hudayri added that "if there is a misunderstanding, we would wish and hope that wisdom is used in analyzing the issues within a bilateral framework."

"I have hopes," the envoy added, "that light will be shed on the truth and that normal relations with Spain will be restored despite the U.S. attempt to fish in troubled waters and exert new pressures on the European countries aimed at causing more problems for Libya."

The Libyan politician, who will visit five Latin American countries, whose names he did not disclose, underscored that "anyway I think that the future will favor good relations based on mutual respect."

He insisted that Libyan-Spanish relations "are much deeper than an alleged incident that may, or may not, have occurred."

"We do not meddle in Spain's domestic affairs," Hudayri added, "and we want nothing that could blemish the purity of those relations."

The Libyan leader's special envoy gave a news conference with the help of an interpreter. During the news conference, Hudayri warned that they can withstand an economic blockade because "if necessary, we can do without oil." However, the Libyan special envoy said the Western companies and interests will not back a blockade policy because they obtain benefits in Libya. 'Ali Hudayri also said that the European countries "do not agree with the U.S. way of resolving the conflicts," and he referred to the fact that they were being pressured by Washington for their support of its policy against Libya.

The special envoy also said that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had sent envoys to Latin America, Africa, and Asia to explain his position and to inform them that Libya supports an international conference on terrorism, "but not as suggested by Reagan, who confuses real terrorism with the liberation struggles of the peoples."

Further Details

FL140205 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] 'Ali Hudayri, special envoy of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has stressed during a press conference in Havana that he came to Cuba to exchange opinions and discuss methods of confronting U.S. state terrorism. Hudayri, deputy secretary for the General People's Committee of the Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretariat, was appreciative of Cuba's solidarity with Libya which was extensively demonstrated during the recent U.S. aggression against Tripoli and Banghazi.

The Libyan leader said his country supports an international meeting to discuss the causes of terrorism but not on Reagan's terms. Reagan deliberately confuses the word "terrorism" with the people's struggle for independence.

Referring to the victims of the U.S. air attack, Hudayri said that the bombing caused more than 70 deaths, 200 injuries, and an undetermined amount of damaged.

The Arab official will depart Cuba tomorrow to continue his Latin American tour.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA REITERATES POSITION ON CONTADORA

PA131451 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[Station commentary -- read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] President Daniel Ortega has reiterated in Managua that his country will sign the Contadora peace document on 6 June only if the United States stops its aggression against the Nicaraguan people. In clear reference to Washington's pressures, President Ortega added that the U.S. Government intends to use the Contadora Group so that Nicaragua will dismantle its army and thus achieve its goal of destroying the Sandinist revolution.

The upcoming meeting of the Contadora Group plenipotentiaries will be held in Panama from 16 to 18 May. Nicaragua will attend on those dates with the firm intention of reaffirming its principles of not reducing its army as long as it is facing a war promoted and financed by the United States.

To disarm ourselves under these conditions would be tantamount to suicide, the Nicaraguan chief of state said recently, but the White House has continued to pressure the Contadora Group members while insisting that negotiations be held between the Sandinist government and the counterrevolutionaries. This condition as well as that on the dismantling of the Nicaraguan Army have been firmly rejected by Nicaraguan officials because they feel they are unacceptable and interfere with their sovereignty.

On the usual "Face the People" television program, Ortega said this weekend that the feeling that the Contadora peace document is done and over with must not be created because important issues are still pending for discussion such as the arms buildup, the military maneuvers, and the presence of advisers in the area.

The Nicaraguan president emphasized that even if an agreement had been reached on these issues; the signing of the document would still depend on the end of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. After noting that the weapons that his people possess cannot be the object of negotiation, Ortega said: We must tell the Contadora and Support Groups that just as the United States has the moral authority, right, and obligation to arm itself without facing a foreign aggression, Nicaragua has even more right to arm itself in order to defend itself.

The remarks of the Nicaraguan president clearly show the already established position that in order to achieve peace in strife-torn Central America we must guarantee the right of each nation to be sovereign and independent. Nicaragua defends this right because it is the country most attacked in the area, and at the same time recalls its proposal for direct talks with Washington to achieve normalization of relations and find a final peace. The U.S. rejection to any negotiation not only closes the path to peace but proves who favors war in the area.

Discusses Peace Document

PA131528 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[Report by unidentified reporter from Managua, no date given -- recorded]

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has said that one cannot talk about a date to sign the Contadora document. He was referring to the 6 June deadline. This is what he said:

[Begin Ortega recording] They have proposed a date, 6 June, but it seems to us that to set a date is not the most advisable thing to do and this is what we said at the meeting held in Panama with all the representatives of the Conadora and Lima groups. We said that it is very risky to establish dates. Contadora has established dates for the signing ceremony on other occasions but they did not take place. This raises certain expectations and when the signing does not occur then there is the feeling that the negotiation is not progressing.

We have clearly said that we want peace. We are willing to sign the Contadora document as long as the pending issues of this document are discussed prior to the signing. The pending points must be approved in a way that they guarantee Nicaragua's right to be sovereign, independent, and not be attacked by the United States.

Therefore, we must not get the feeling that the discussion of the document is over because a document as important as this one is still under discussion. Points as important as those concerning weapons, military maneuvers, military bases, and advisers are still under discussion. If the discussion of these points is not over, it means that we still have to discuss them and reach an agreement. But even if we agreed on the discussion of these points and even if the proposal that comes out of this discussion were acceptable to Nicaragua, the signing of the document would depend on the end of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. However, the United States is promoting a policy of terror against Nicaragua. [end recording]

CUBAN PLANE SABOTEUR REPORTEDLY IN C. AMERICA

PA131306 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The Caracas EL MUNDO newspaper has disclosed that Luis Pozada Carriles, a fugitive from Venezuelan justice who was one of the men who sabotaged a Cuban commercial plane in 1976, is in Central America. EL MUNDO said that Pozada Carrilles, who escaped from a Venezuelan jail in November, has been interviewed in Central America. He was dressed in military style and his facial features have been changed. The newspaper added that the Cuban-born counterrevolutionary is in an area of Central America which he was named Post No. 10 and is heading a heavily armed group.

TRADE RELATIONS MEETING WITH MEXICO BEGINS

FL132147 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2035 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The sixth plenary meeting of the Cuba-Mexico enterprise committee opened in Mexico City today. The meeting is aimed at widening and consolidating trade currently favors Mexico. Mexican and Cuban enterprise managers will explore until 16 May the achievements, deficiencies, and future of bilateral trade, which in 1985 grew by 4 percent compared to the preceeding year. Measures to increase it this year will also be discussed. During the opening session, Cuban Ambassador in Mexico Jose Agustin Fernandez de Cosio urged the participants to create awareness of the need to overcome objective and subjective barriers which slow the development of trade relations. After indicating that during the last few years, despite increased volume, Cuba has had a negative trade balance, the diplomat called for more efforts to open more possibilities for Cuban goods in the local market.

TRADE RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH AUSTRIA

FL140042 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas met today with Austrian Finance Minister Franz Vranitzky. Cabrisas has held conversations with high-level Austrian officials to explore the possibilities of increasing trade.

FOREIGN EXPORTS TO INCREASE BY $1 BILLION

FL131840 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Cuban foreign sales are expected to increase by $1 billion in nontraditional goods during the current 1986-1990 5-year economic period. Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas reported that among the new export goods are torula yeast, bagasse boards, crude oil, naphtha, agriculture equipment, domestic appliances, textiles, unfinished and processed marble, sporting goods, teaching materials, and books. He added that more accessible mechanisms, enough production, transportation, and foreign trade are being sought to guarantee export increases.

Among other alternate trade mechanisms used by Cuba, Cabrisas noted the signing of accords and implementation of operations through different sale modalities. The foreign trade minister asserted that this allows the placement of our exports at the same time that essential goods for our economy are obtained without limitation of financial resources.

In 1976 Cuba's exports amounted to $2.7 billion and included about 45 products. In 1984 total exports amounted to $5.5 billion with over 200 articles.,

GHANAIAN ASHANTI KING CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Fidel Castro

FL131604 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the councils of State and Ministers, has held a reception in Havana in honor of the Ghanaian Ashanti king and the delegation accompanying him on his official friendly visit to Cuba. Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, Armando Hart Davalos, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, all Politburo members, and alternate Politburo member Jose Ramon Fernandez attended the reception.

Visits Santiago de Cuba

FL140112 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Ghanaian Ashanti King Otzmfuo Opoky Ware II arrived this morning in Santiago de Cuba, cradle of the revolution, accompanied by Giraldo Mazola, Cuban foreign vice minister. Eduardo Fernandez, Central Committee member and president of the provincial assembly of the people's government in Santiago de Cuba, met the king at the Antonio Maceo International Airport. Other territorial party and government leaders also met the king at the airport. After arriving in Santiago de Cuba, the Ghanaian king visited the Siboney farm, the 26 July museum, and the Celia Sanchez Manduley textile center.

BALAGUER SUPPORTERS PROTEST SHOOTINGS IN SANTIAGO

FL131505 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 MAY 86

[Text] In the Dominican Republic, thousands of supporters of former President Joaquin Balaguer dressed in red yesterday, 1 day after three party sympathizers were wounded by gunfire in the City of Santiago. Reports say one woman and two men were wounded Sunday night when gunshots were fired as a ruling party caravan drove past the Balaguer campaign booth in Santiago, 99 miles north of the capital. Violence related to this Friday's general elections have erupted in the Dominican Republic sporadically and at least five people have been killed so far this year. Scores of others have been wounded.

In Santo Domingo, thousands of people dressed in red or draped scarlet cloths on cars and trucks to show sympathy with Mr Balaguer's party. Mr Balaguer is the Reformist Party's presidential candidate to the May 16th elections. He ruled the country for 12 years beginning in 1966. The aging and partially blind candidate has promised to reduce fuel and food prices if elected. Former President Juan Bosch of the Marxist Dominican Liberation Party and Jacobo Majluta of the ruling Revolution Party also have promised to cut prices on food and fuel if they win.

PRD FEARS VOTING LIST ELECTION FRAUD BY PR

FL131522 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The delegate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] has informed the Central Electoral Board [JCE] of a fraud that could be perpetrated with the displacement of the lists on the electoral tables so the voters could not determine which tables they were to vote at.

In our interview of the JCE [words indistinct], Rodriguez Gomez explained:

[Begin recording] A long time ago, the PR, in combination with cerain personages whose names I am reserving, organized an entire procedure to displace the opposition voters by taking some off the lists and transferring others to other tables so they could not vote. [end recording]

The political delegate of the PRD explained that the JCE [passage indistinct]:

[Begin recording] The only way to avoid that colossal fraud, that vulgar deviation or denaturalization of the process is to vote with the official 1986 list. [end recording]

Rodriguez Gomez stressed the fact that this is why the PR wants the election results to be made public immediately. He said that the PRD does not want reserved votes because it knows what happens when the voting is over. Dr Rodriguez Gomez said:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] they have been uncovered, there is no longer any possibility of fraud. The JCE must make a decision so the Dominican people can make their will known, and count each person's vote and who the vote is for. [end recording]

And in condemnation of the attitude of the officials of the JEC, Dr Rodriguez Gomez said:

[Begin recording] The JCE would then be behaving worse than that board that emitted that historic decision. But I do not believe these three magistrates will place themselves in the pillory. What we are saying is public, has been proven and is provable, and it is for the Dominican people to remain calm and at peace. [end recording]

VELAZQUEZ MAINARDI PREDICTS 20,000 VOTES FOR PCD

FL131415 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] Licenclado Miguel Angel Velazquez Mainardi has said that the large rallies held by the so-called majority parties are the product of the great resources available to them. The deputy, running for reelection as candidate of the Dominican Communist Party [PCD], said the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], the Dominican Liberation Party [PLD], and the Reformist Party [pr] carry out their activities with persons from all of the towns in the country.

Velazquez Mainardi predicted that the PCD will obtain more than 20,000 votes in the capital in this Friday'selections, while at the same time praised the high morale of the persons supporting his candidacy. Legislator Velazquez Mainardi acknowledged the fact that the PCD cannot win the coming elections in the capital, but reiterated that it will receive more than 20,000 votes. He said deputies capable of confronting goverment officials alleged to have a history of corrupt acts are needed.

CENTRAL BANK MAKES $70 MILLION DEBT PAYMENT

FL081457 Santo Domingo Radio Antillas Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Yesterday the Central Bank initiated a $70 million payment to fulfill foreign commitments. The payment will be made through reciprocal credit agreement mechanisms signed with Latin American central banks. The Central Bank guaranteed all scheduled payments based on budgeted income and spending.

According to the Central Bank, that policy will allow the country to continue developing its economic activities. It is a result of the recovery of international credit. The Central Bank hopes that, with the $70 million payment, the currency demand in the free market will decrease to maintain currency exchange rate stability. The Central Bank began to sell dollars throughh the reserve bank simultaneously with the $70 million payment to fulfill foreign commitments.

BAHAMAS

FNM SUSPICIOUS OF SILENCE ON CUBAN NEGOTIATIONS

FL132026 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 7 May 86, p 1

[By Anthony Forbes; quotation marks as published]

[Excerpts] The action group of the Free National Movement [FNM] will hold a dockside memorial at 1000 Saturday to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the Cuban sinking of the defence force flagship, HMBS Flamingo with the death of four Bahamian marines.

Action group chairman George Wilson said that during the service on Prince Gorge dock, a wreath will be thrown into the sea in memory of the four dead marines while another will be laid at the cenotaph across the square in the garden of remembrance.

On May 10, 1980, a Cuban MIG attacked and sank HMBS Flamingo off Ragged Island. "We have asked Mr Clement Maynard what assurances, if any, he has got from Cuba that they would not attack our marines again or terrorize Bahamians in Bahamian territory." Mr Wilson said today. "This question Mr Maynard refuses to answer.

Mr Maynard, deputy prime minister, minister of tourism and foreign affairs, paid a visit to Cuba for talks with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierco Peoli, who visited Nassau earlier this year for follow-up discussions on matters of mutual concern.

"But on May 10, after the ceremony we will also go to the Royal Bahamian Hotel where Cuban Ambassador Serveno Mansur Jorge is resident and maybe he will give the Bahamian people these assurances," Mr Wilson said. "All freedom loving Bahamians who do share our concerns in this Cuban issue are welcome to join us at the dockside on Saturday morning and later at the Royal Bahamian Hotel," the action group chairman said this morning. The action group said that for some time it had taken issue with and raised questions about the full intent of government in its overtures to the Cubans. "We are trying to find out the agenda which the government still keeps a secret of the series of meetings, which have been held between the governments of the Bahamas and Cuba," Mr Wilson said. he said that suspicions were heightened by the fact that government continues to "stonewall" the issue and will not reveal the contents of the agenda in the talks between themselves and the Cubans.

"We charged from day one that there was something wrong with this silence, for the Bahamian people have a right to know and still have a right to know what the Bahamas and Cuba talked about," he said. The action group said it has viewed government's behaviour with the Cubans as "suspicious." "From the sinking of the Flamingo, there has been a deliberate attempt on the part of our government to downplay that massacre and before the blood of our marines were dried, they were cosying up with the Cubans again," he claimed. He said the action group regarded their behaviour with the Cubans "in recent days as very suspicious." He said "the presenceof he Cuban ambassador in the Bahamas gives further credence to our charge that there does exist a secret agenda between the Bahamas and communist Cuba," Mr Wilson said. The Cuban ambassador will present his credentials to Governor-General Sir Gerald Cash at Government House at 1100 tomorrow.

On April 1, the action group expressed its concern about the apparent revived friendliness and cordiality" between the Bahamas and Cuban governments, saying it would oppose any attempt to establish a Cuban embassy in Nassau. It also questioned the level of sincerity of any agreement between thetwo governments relating to "full cooperation" in the interdiction of drug smugglers "when recent events show both governments have benefitted so handsomely." Mr Wilson said the action group will also oppose any closer ties with Cuba until it has regularized its relations with the United States and other democracies in the Caribbean and the world. A week later, the action group said that government's reluctance to give an open and full disclosure of talks between Mr Maynard and his Cuban counterpart, give the Bahamian people legitimate cuase for fear that a secret agenda may exist.

DOMINICA

CHARLES TO ATTEND REGIONAL FINANCIAL MEETINGS

FL131851 Bridgetown CANA in English 1832 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 13, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has flown to Caracas for regional financial meetings. The Government Information Service (GIS) said Charles will attend meetings of the Caricom finance ministers, the board of governors of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), and the annual general meeting of the Windward Islands' Packaging Company (Winera) which manufactures boxes for the export of the island's bananas. Agriculture Minister Charles Maynard is expected to join Charles at the Winera meeting.

From Venezuela, the Caribbeans lone female prime minister flies to Barbados where she will answer questions from BBC listeners in a live radio call-in programme on Sunday. The programme: "Its Your World" will also be broadcast live by local radio.

HAITI

PROTESTS CONTINUE IN HAITIAN PROVINCES

FL131533 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] In Haiti, demonstrators protesting the concentration of government power and national resources in the capital city of Port-Au-Prince yesterday halted most activity in the northern city of Cape Haitien. The protest was the second in recent weeks in Haiti's destitute provinces.

HOYTE'S ADMINISTRATION SEEN AS SHIFT TO RIGHT

FL081412 Bridgetown CANA in English 2210 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 7, CANA -- Guyana's shift to the right after a 10-year flirtation with socialism is gaining momentum, with the just-ended visit to the United States by Prime Minister Hamilton Green and forthcoming talks with western oil companies on rights to local oil exploration.

New President Desmond Hoyte, who assumed office on the death of President Forbes Burnham last August, cautiously set a new course, steering clear of the somewhat more doctrinaire stance of his predecessor, and emphasising the need for more pragmatism.

If socialism could have been by words, Guyana would have been the most advanced socialist country in the world...so let us forget the cant and the prattling and let us get on with the work, Hoyte declared in a May Day address in response to call Marxist opposition leader Dr Chedi Jagan for an examination of leftist models of development elsewhere. This was Hoyte's clearest declaration yet that he intends pursuing a more pragmatic approach to the development of this 83,000 square mile South American state, which became independent 20 years ago this month.

Hoyte's number two man, Prime Minister Hamilton Green, widely regarded here as the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) leading exponent of closer ties with the West, has just returned home from a visit to the U.S. where he met key figures in the black American community, as well as American businessmen.

Laws have been enacted clearing the way for the creation of offshore banks here, and setting the stage for the involvement of western businesses in key areas of the economy, principally the exploration for oil. The Guyana government recently hosted seminars for major international oil companies in London and Houston and announced that it will be accepting bids from these companies for rights to search for oil both on and offshore. At least four important Western oil companies -- British Petroleum, Exxon, Occidential and London and Scottish Marine Oil -- have expressed some interest, CANA has learnt from reliable sources. These companies each paid up to U.S. 45,000 dollars for information packages on Guyana's oil potential, and talks with the Guyana government are expected to commence within a few weeks.

Meanwhile, a group of American businessmen are said to be planning to set up a hotel in Guyana's interior near the famed Kaiteur Falls, part of the government's effort to develop the country's tourism potential as a means of generating quick foreign exchange.

But knowledgeable observers of Guyana said the major development thrust of the Hoyte administration will rest on rehabilitating agriculture, particularly the sugar and rice industries, and exploiting the country's presumably vast resources in oil and gold. It is in these two areas that the new Guyana adminstration will be looking increasingly to the West for assistance while, at the same time, mobilising funds from institutions such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to develop its agricultural potential.

A Canadian company late last year estimated Guyana's gold potential was worth close to Can800 million dollars, and said it would need to invest at least Can150 million dollars a year to exploit this potential. But Guyana observers expect Guyana to encourage wider participation in any programme to develop gold mining, probably involving American prospectors, as well. American and other Western investors are also expected to figure prominently in future plans to develop the country's oil potential.

This is apparently at the expense of the Soviet Union, which earlier this year sent a mission to Guyana to discuss the possibilities of joint Soviet-Guyana exploitation of this country's gold and oil resources. The Guyana Government is reported by informed sources to have rejected the Soviet overtures, possibly prompting Dr Jagan to accuse the administration of jettisoning favourable agreements with the Soviet Union.

Dr Jagan, Guyanese leader until 1964 when Burnham led the PNC to a thus far unbroken string of victories, has himself apparently seen signs of significant changes ahead, and broken off discussions with the PNC about the formation of a coalition government. He has also warned against Western involvement in regional economic development, declaring (the Caribbean) must not permit the imperialists once again to dominate our economy, rape our resources and exploit our people.

Dr Jagan, speaking on May Day, also warned the government against any relationships with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) adding more fuel to widespread, but unconfirmed reports here that the administration was about to sign an accord for U.S. 200 million dollars in economic and fiscal support from the IMF.

But even if he has not won unanmious support at home, Hoyte has certainly neutralised what appeared to have been building pressure from his associates in Caricom, following charges of fraud and abuse in the December 1985 general elections. A sudden meeting earlier this year with some of his more conservative colleagues in the community on the eastern Caribbean holiday island of Mustique apparently convinced them that the alternative to his gently reformist policies was the Marxist model being advocated by Dr Jan and his People's Progressive Party (PPP).

The discussions on Mustique have apparently given Hoyte a good deal of breathing space after initial criticism of the conduct of the poll by several Caribbean political figures, James Mitchell of St Vincent and John Compton his St Lucian counterpart.

Hoyte needs all the goodwill he could get both within and outside Guyana to cope with the economic problems of the scale he confronts in Guyana today. Economic growth last year was expected to reach 2.5 per cent, but with few of the key sectors of Guyana showing any signs of recovery, the changes of reaching even that modest level appeared dim.

The country has been suffering a seemingly intractable shortage of foreign exchange which has hampered both rehabilitation of existing industries, and imports of some basics, leading to widespread shortages, and a burgeoning blackmarket. Depressed prices for such important exports as bauxite, rice and sugar hold out little hope for a quick turnaround, making development of alternative industires, and improving the level of self-sufficiency in some foods of crucial importance to the country.